

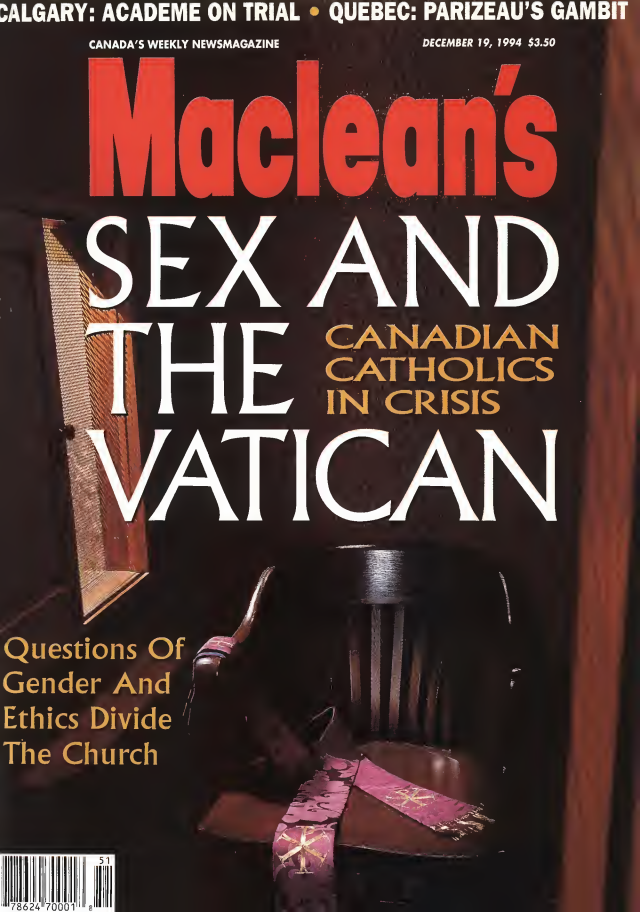
CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

DECEMBER 19, 1994 \$3.50

Maclean's

SEX AND THE VATICAN

CANADIAN
CATHOLICS
IN CRISIS



Questions Of
Gender And
Ethics Divide
The Church



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
DECEMBER 18, 1994 VOL. 107 NO. 21

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Sex and the Vatican

32 The Roman Catholic Church in Canada is confronting a crisis created by a sinking priesthood, the sexual abuse of children and internal agitation for reform. Fundamentalists, left-leaning radicals and many Catholic academics are demanding that the church ordain women and give diocesan priests the option to marry. But the Vatican refuses to budge.

Parizeau's gambit

12 Premier Jacques Parizeau described his plan for taking Quebec out of Canada as a laudatory exercise in democracy. Federalist opponents called it a ploy to win a referendum based on a premise that is flawed—and perhaps even illegal.



Academe on trial

42 After three decades as an award-winning professor of education at the University of Calgary, Prem Fry quietly retired last year, only to resurface in a lesser post at the University of Victoria. Now, Maclean's has uncovered the controversial chain of events that led to her departure—and to U of C president Murray Fraser's attempts to keep the affair under wraps.



COVER STORY: JAMES HAMILTON; PHOTOGRAPHY: JAMES HAMILTON; PHOTOGRAPHY: JAMES HAMILTON; PHOTOGRAPHY: JAMES HAMILTON

Fans on strike

Too bad Wayne Gretzky the businessman doesn't seem to remember who it was who put him where he is today ("Gretzky Inc.," Cover, Dec. 5). While Wayne has clearly given his best to the ice, in the final analysis the fans and their love of the game have put him where he is today. But I can't take my wife and three kids to a game any more because we just can't afford it as an evening out. Also, I will not watch an NHL hockey game for one full year after this lockout/strike is over. The winter with the L.A. Kings lags on it will not come out of the closet. Consider one of your biggest fans, Wayne, on strike.

Bobby Stasewski
Aurora, Ill.

We are disappointed that you reproduced a picture that our company supplied you in your article on Wayne Gretzky, without mentioning the source, which is our company. The image of Wayne with his wife, Janet, and their three children, was specifically commissioned by us for Wayne Gretzky: The Authorized Personal Biography, and is due to have been crucial to release it only for book promotional purposes.

Derek A. Murray
President, Gray Productions Inc., Vancouver

Wrong description

I found your review of my novel *The Mosley Family* very perceptive and understanding ("Living with mosley," Books, Nov. 7). I have one important quibble, however: My mother was not an experimental brain-washing patient of Dr. Esen Cereno. She was, briefly, his patient, and certainly her experience allowed me to identify more closely with his victims, but she objects to being so characterized.

Khanesh Mirzaee,
Somerset, Ontario

Remember them

For your Honor Roll, since 1994 to the 50th anniversary of D-Day, maybe you could honor all Canadians who participated in that remarkable event—particularly the troops who stormed the beaches. They took our small banting—hoping there would be a very meaningful tribute.

David R. Grant,
Floodland, Ont.



Gretzky: the fans have put him where he is

I would like to nominate John Candy for appreciation of the joy he gave us. People loved him because he was the same wonderful person on-screen and off. He was a special man who made people feel just as special.

Neil Gilbert,
Brimley, Ont.

Not so different

I wish to thank Allan Fotheringham for his gracious words about *Folk of the Sea* ("Between the Rock and a Hard Place," Nov. 26). As a Newfoundland living in Ottawa, I hear too often about Newfoundland fishermen living off the government. If only people would realize that the fish in Newfoundland are minuscule to the extent in Saskatchewan or to the public service in Ottawa, then they would realize they are speaking of the livelihood of a province.

Anna Penney,
Ottawa

Family values

As the vice-president of the Central Nova Liberal riding association, I chaired the meeting at which Mr. Rosemary Skole was nominated—and I wanted to put her elected. Just recently, I did not think her bigoted or extremist. But, at the very least, her comments about homosexuality ("Storming the ramparts," Canada, Nov. 28) reflect ignorance about AIDS, an extraordinary lack of knowledge concerning sexual practices, and a narrow and intolerant definition of family.

At worst, she is bigoted and intolerant. But this is the bottom line: she ran as a Liberal party platform that clearly stated our intention to bring in the legislation she now opposes. I call this deceiving the voter. Then, she told her constituents that this legislation would give special rights to homosexuals (which it does not). I call this unwarranted misleading her constituents. I trust she will have the courage of her convictions and vote against Bill C-63, thus providing the Liberal party with the opportunity of allowing her to sit as an independent.

Joel Rosemont
Temper, N.S.

You describe Rosemary Skole's family life, including the birth of her grand daughter out of wedlock. You quote her saying, "The father of the baby, a young fellow, didn't accept responsibility. . . . There is no contact with him at all." Nothing could be further from the truth. I know, because I am legal counsel for the father and paternal grandfather of Baby Angelina. Contrary to your article, my client is anxious to accept his share of responsibility and with the support of his own parents has, from the beginning, sought access to his daughter, offering both financial and emotional support. Regrettably, such offers have been spurned by Ms. Skole and Baby Angelina's mother. *Rosemont was in Quebec, N.S.*

Thanks for exposing the hypocrisy that is Rosemary Skole. This "devout Catholic" who claims to be an advocate for traditional family values has a failed marriage and a grandchild's custody of her 15-year-old unwanted daughter. Typical of most hypocrites, Skole takes no responsibility for these failures. Now, this "role model" for family values wants to tell gays and lesbians how to live.

Karen Schmidt,
Regina

Rosemary Skole's decision to uphold her beliefs and lead a campaign against her own party is truly courageous. She may well be sacrificing a lucrative political career to speak out against what she considers to be wrong. All MPs who toe the party line—where their principles, better judgment and one different tell them to do otherwise—should take a lesson from Skole's actions.

Joel Durck,
Camrose, Alta.

Maclean's continues to make "noise" but when they do what they say and clearly. Please stop using editors and reporters to make noise. Write letters to the Editor. Maclean's magazine, 227 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 2A7. Fax: (416) 593-0726. E-mail: mc@macleanstoday.com



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When Governor General Stuart Huxley, switched on about 130,000 Christmas lights throughout Ottawa and Hull last week—including more than 23,000 on Parliament Hill since—Canadian taxpayers had to help foot the bill. The National Capital Commission, the Crown corporation responsible for such activities, listed on Monoclipse, Out-based Tropicana Canada as the corporate sponsor of the annual holiday event. But it was not the first time the NCC has had to delve into private coffers to pay for its public programs. The NCC now recruits companies to pay for all or part of such events as Winterlude in Ottawa and Canada Day celebrations.

Such cooperation is a switch from the antagonistic stance that government and business often take toward each other. That NCC officials, Suzanne Jones-Kawata and the NCC, only came around a few years ago said that it could not sustain programs that we "did not self-support. But they also realized, she said, that they had to give something in return. "We had to raise our standards a little." Sponsors are allowed to put up discreet signs announcing their sponsorship of an event—just as long as they don't mar the landscape too much.

PhD Thesis

NOTATION

1. *Politically Correct Better Stories*, James Joyce Center (2)
 2. *Cross Between*, Gary Moore (2)
 3. *A Journey of Strangers*, Judy Miller (2)
 4. *The Coldest Province*, James Baldwin (2)
 5. *Original Sin*, P. B. Jones (2)
 6. *The Cutting Man*, Jonathan Davis (2)
 7. *Wings*, David Scott (2)
 8. *My Sister's Secret*, John Updike (2)
 9. *Tellus*, Anne Rice (2)
 10. *A Sea of the Clouds*, John Irving (2)
 11. *On the Tenth*, Steve Conrad (2)
 12. *Long Walk In Freedom*, James Haskins (2)
 13. *Drawing the Threshold of Life*, John Updike (2)
 14. *John Lee Ford* (2)
 15. *Ann-Bibi: My Life in Hungary*, Jane Wollman (2)
 16. *The Microphone Wars*, Barbara Alper (2)
 17. *Cryptologic*, Fred Iken (2)
 18. *Murders and Other Primitives*, John McMane (2)
 19. *Karen-Kate: Movement of Heart Loss*, Bruce Davis (2)
 20. *On the Beach of Africa*, Jonathan Davis (2)
 21. *Trustees and the Times*, Ed. & Christine McGolden (2)
 22. *Revelation*, Stephen King (2)

In an effort to deal with modern congestion with Copenhagen-style efficiency, there have been a few attempts at old technology—the bicycle. The Danes have adapted the eco-depnd system familiar to many North Americans for borrowing a shopping cart and are looking for taking out 2,300 bicycles from their fleet in 2001. The idea is to take them out on the city. The bicycles—part of a \$673,000 project sponsored jointly by a local newspaper and a major market chain—are specially designed to deter theft and vandalism. All are identical and have purchase price of \$100. The first one is wrapped in a distinctive color to attract attention.

It's not clear how the idea will work. The bicycle is not as easy to remove with special locks as Copenhagen is the first city to try for revving its transportation system in this way, but officials there clearly have it's own: the best. Several Danish bicycle makers are in the market with their own designs. Denmark's manner of doing the market is to look for the best of the world, and the market will be a 250,000-unit one in little less than \$50 a unit, removed from the market. A bicycle is a bicycle, and returned the bike for his deposit. Declared the minister: "These bicycles are a good solution for managing automobile traffic in big cities. It will probably impact greatly on the use of the car, the parking space required and the bicycle in the urban of congestion."

They are perhaps the world's most religious non-pagans. The Benedictine monks of Santa Domingo de Wilos, a secluded monastery in northern Spain, have been thrust into the international spotlight by the astonishing success of Gaudi Groganran, their recent recording of ancient Gregorian chants. With worldwide sales now approaching five million figures, the album is a local best-seller that has topped the Billboard charts. The Santa Domingo monks, however, have resisted all temptation to cash in on their newfound celebrity. Instead, they have used their work in order to serve the good of God. That may be, but their extensive musical

Santa Claus has finally gone online, and, Forty, his lightning-fast helper, is working overtime. In the first project of its kind, Santa has allowed Internet Access Line to draw in distant information buyers to its workshop in the Vancouver, B.C., Snow Six, where more than 1,000 children a day come to the United States, Britain, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Australia and Japan—have used the Internet, the world's largest computer network, to contact him in one new electronic mail address: santa@uolpol.net.

As soon as the e-mail letter arrives, Forty immediately manages back, by computer, to the sender, telling Santa that his online, his own ready to just a few days. Although more than 15,000 people were taken the cyber tour to the Pole so far, Saint Nick, who was being making preparations for the trip north, has not been troubled by all the electronic traffic. Says Mary Ellen, Internet Access administrator "Santa finds it great. Answer by computer is a lot easier than typing letters and

For four years, an organization called itself CHOCES has been a thorn in the side of Minnesota politicians. President of Minnesota's Democratic-Farmer-Labor group of community activists has put together three alternative Waukegan site budgets and four process-based budgets. "They lay out a significant job-protection program," says Jim Morton, co-chairman of CHOCES and a political science professor at the University of Waukegan. "And we do it with alternative budgets to show how we would pay for them."

Now, CHOCES has teamed up with the U.S.-based Canadian Groups for Pesticide Alternatives to take a shot at the federal budget. Their plan is to release their budget document about a week before the federal session in January. "People have expected to release it in February, but we'll be out there first," says a CHOCES project, the group's document will likely discuss, among other things, that Silver estimates



Adaptation: being asked to read, not cut

cost the government about \$30 billion a year. And they plan to maintain and even enhance social programs. "The Martin approach provides insurance, thus forcing people to look at cutting social programs," says Silver. "But we don't buy into that whole neoconservative, cut-and-choose approach." Soon, it will be Martin's turn to feel budget backlash—Minskoba-style.

Edited by BARBARA W. WERNER

SENTENCES American author/actor Paul Hellyer, 40, died in the electric chair for the murder of a doctor and his male escort in Florida's Circuit Court Judge Frank Bell, 57, pronounced Hellyer, a former Presbyterian minister, had said that the killings were justified to prevent further abortions. He killed the two men with a shotgun on the morning of July 26, in which they were arriving at a clinic where the doctor performed abortions. In passing sentence, Judge Bell called the slayings "heinous" and "atrocious."

RECOVERING: Liberal MP Ellyn Harper, 45, from a mysterious bacterial infection that has kept him from his Ottawa duties for nearly two months, at an undisclosed retreat. Harper, who, as an NDP member of the Manitoba legislature in 1990, blocked passage of the Meech Lake accord for his failure to recognize an aboriginal right to self-determination, has been absent from the Commons since Oct. 18.

DIED: Big band leader Art Hahnman, 84, known as the Canadian Glen Miller, who entertained people from coast to coast with his radio broadcasts in the 1950s, in a Toronto-area hospital.

DEAD: Brazilian composer Antônio Jobim, 67, the founding father of bossa nova—a cross-breath of jazz and the samba—who wrote the international 1962 hit song *The Girl from Ipanema*, of heart failure, in a New York City hospital.

EXPECTING: Hanneke Arnold, 41, a baby in August, as a result of an *in vitro* fertilization with her fiancé, **Ben Thomas**, 38, her former bodyguard. The popular TV sex divorced her second husband, fellow-comedian **Tom Arnold**, last month. She has four children, three from her first marriage and one out of wedlock at age 38.

EXPECTING: PLO leader Yasser Arafat, 65, and his wife *Saba*, 31, has a former secretary whom he married in 1992. The birth is expected in July. It will be the first child for both.

RECOVERING: Former Nicaragua Sandinista president Daniel Ortega, 49, from a heart attack, in Cuba, after being released from a Mexican hospital. Doctors said Ortega, who ruled Nicaragua from 1984 to 1990, was knowingly suffered a heart attack about three months ago.



Why Clinton should sit tight

BY FRED BRUNING

Is Bill Clinton happy? In the aftermath of the Republican electoral sweep last month, this is the kind of talk you hear—that the President is a neo-term wonder, that he is a lopsided liability to his party, that in two years he will be back in Arkansas drinking like Elvis and belting out Baywatch. Like at some swanky Little Rock karaoke club.

We'll see.

The GOP victory cannot be underestimated. Republican forces took control of Congress for the first time since Eisenhower and has taken some of the biggest Democratic positions in the process. Lost in House Speaker Thomas Foley, for instance, and heading for retirement, as well, are the Democratic chairmen of the House Judiciary and Intelligence committees. On the Senate side, GOP candidates sloughed the opposition by winning three out of nine races for open seats. Yes, Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts survived, but not without a scare from pretty-boy Republican challenger Ted Kennedy that should have caused Foley to rest all a few points.

Courage was awarded sparingly on the state level, too. Spunky, blue-haired Sen. Richards lost his gubernatorial re-election bid in Texas to none other than George Bush Jr., and even Gov. Mario Cuomo of New York, the scholarly philosopher-prince of American politics, was ousted—and by none other than a nobody named George Pataki. This would have been like the 36 Years trading bluffs for a semi-arid outliner in the Florida instructional program, but a Pataki the people of New York wanted, and a Pataki they got.

As the magnitude of the Democratic defeat became clear, panic ensued. In New York City, that enviable neo-establishment, the Village Vipers, ran a piece that began, "Right now, you are probably asking your-

The Republicans are entirely capable of firing one of those handguns they refuse to ban, directly into their own tootsies

self, Would it be so bad to be a Republican?" On the cover of its publication issue, the *Post* featured in type no longer high. "Let's be Dumb!" and then declared "Let's be dumb about it the hell, whatever exists currently is, is finished. Murdered." Sounding like he graduated from the same undertaker's school was Al From, executive director of the Democratic Leadership Council, a centrist, neo-conservative think-tank. "The odds are in the coffin of New Deal liberalism," From told a magazine reporter.

Immediately, buzzards began circling the White House. It was like poor old Clinton had gagged while wailing down one of his midnight snacks—pasta butter tangles or chocolate cannelloni or what ever the chief executive is using for ballast these days—and now the only thing was to load the cannon aboard Air Force One for a final trip to Duce.

The President's various ineffectiveness were recited as though as a blaring arrangement. He floundered as gays in the military, played no copy with Congress despite a public mood of anti-incompetency, preferred to switch rather than fight when a couple of his early appointments ran into

trouble. And with the aid of his hyperactive wife, Hillary, bungled the campaign for healthcare reform.

Complicating matters further, there was the White House lead dog, canine agitator Ivan Bosko Central, and the President's uncontrollable need to please everyone no matter what. Don't like this policy or that? Hold on, y'all, maybe I've got something in another size. Simply put, things at the White House were just an awful mess.

Now Clinton is far from perfect and, at the minds of many, remains a small-time operator from a state with a surplus of pickup trucks but only one men code. He may be indecisive and, at times, unassertive, and he may hate that lower lip too much for effect. He may play to the crowd, and he may have squandered the Democratic advantage that it'll, in though glib-wrapped by God, two political leaves two years ago. All that may be true, but—aside from a natural tendency and indications that he may, finally, be getting the itch of his job—there is one reason why Bill Clinton should not be labeled a lame duck too soon. Democrats may have flopped miserably at the past two years. For the next two, Republicans may do worse.

Even before taking power, the victors have revealed themselves as entirely capable of firing one of those handguns they refuse to ban, directly into their own tootsies. Imagine Speaker-to-be Newt Gingrich of Georgia quickly established himself as the most clueless man in America by calling Bill and Hillary Clinton "counterproductive McGoverniks"—a term Gingrich must apply to anyone who once wore bell bottoms. Jesse Helms of North Carolina was chosen by party leaders for saying Clinton, the former Vietnam peace proponent, would need a "bodyguard" if he visited military bases in the senator's state. Things got so bad that the usually scruffy incoming Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, ordered Helms to pipe down.

But that is small stuff compared with the problems posed by the GOP's *Journal "Contract With America"*—a Gingrich book storm published before the election as a paid ad in that respectable political journal, *TV Guide*. In the agreement postponing Republicans promised a vote within the first 100 days of the new Congress on a series of issues including a balanced-budget amendment, welfare reform, tax cuts, and that perennial favorite of Republican host, congressional term limits. The idea was that the Republicans would run America.

Will the GOP be able to deliver? For chance. Republicans may deliver on a series of votes, but there is enough diversity—and discretion—in GOP ranks to make sweeping change impossible. Two years from now, voters will remember which party played them for suckers. "A lot of people are going to ask, 'If you guys can't deliver, why did we vote for you?'" an advocate of term limits told *The Wall Street Journal*.

While the GOP ponders its answer, Bill Clinton should sit tight. No need to sing, *Hardcore* that's just.

There's a place where the music is real.
The laughter always flows. And nothing ever changes.

It's a place you'll find Southern Comfort.



Fred Bruning is a writer with *Saturday* in New York.

PARIZEAU'S GAMBIT

I begin again. The debate that is as old as Canada is once more about to descend upon the land. And if there were any lingering doubts about the divisive, debilitating nature of the coming struggle, they were quickly erased last week when Jacques Parizeau finally unveiled the map he hopes will lead Quebec out of Confederation. The Quebec premier painted his plan in glowing terms, describing it as an invitation to "every woman and man" in the province to help "solve once and for all the constitutional problem that has preoccupied generations of Quebecers." Within hours of the announcement, however, Parizeau met a withering storm of criticism. "This is a sad day for democracy," declared Quebec Liberal

Leader Daniel Johnson, writing the tune for what was to follow. "The process initiated today is illegitimate, propaganda, a manipulation, a parody of popular consultation." It was the referendum process outlined by Parizeau as such as its ultimate goal, that outraged the province's federalist opponents and disavowed even many of those normally sympathetic to the separatist cause. Quebec's French-language media in particular, in terms of content, there were few surprises in the plan, it is, in fact, a mirror of the Parti-Quebecois program in that it offers a blueprint for an independent Quebec, including a suggestion that Quebecers would be able to keep Canadian citizenship, Canadian currency, Canadian economic links and Canadian sponsored membership in such



Parizeau in the national assembly: coaxing

Quebec right after the failure of the Meech Lake accord.

The vehicle—a draft bill that Parizeau tabled last week at Quebec's optional assembly—is unusual. In 17 separate clauses, it outlines the PQ's plan for sovereignty, sets the terms for the debate, and lays out the question that will be put to the voters in a referendum that Parizeau has pledged to hold by the end of 1995—and which may come as early as next spring. The question is merely, "Is it, a mere 17 words compared with the 109 words that were contained in the question for René Lévesque's 1980 vote on sovereignty-association. But the question will not be the simple Yes or No to sovereignty that Parizeau repeatedly promised to put before Quebecers. Rather, it will ask voters, "Are you in favor of the act passed by the national assembly declaring the sovereignty of Quebec? Yes or No."

Even worse, from the federalist point of view, is the intricate public consultation process that will provide the national assembly's adoption of the draft legislation. Parizeau has budgeted \$1 million to fund the work of at least 15 regional commissions, chaired by local officials designated by the government. To be opposed to January, the commissions will travel throughout the province during February, holding public

hearings on the draft bill. In March, they are to submit reports on their findings to a body composed of the radicalist consultation chairman, which will, in turn, submit recommendations to the government on changes to the legislation. In presenting his plan during a meticulously orchestrated province-wide television address and news conference last week, Parizeau attempted to portray the entire process as a laudatory exercise in participatory democracy. "From this day forward, Quebecers will have an opportunity to open a new chapter in the history of Quebec," he proclaimed. "The draft bill marks the document in years. Yours to modify. Yours to shape the way you see it. Every Quebec woman and man will indeed be his or her own member of the national assembly and will vote for or against this law."

The federalist forces, led by provincial Liberal Leader Johnson, immediately denounced the entire process as a sham, a ploy to use \$1 million in public funds to manipulate popular opinion. "Then if everyone is in doubt, how can it be argued that Quebecers who do not share the idea of separation from Canada will participate in this exercise?" Johnson angrily demanded in the national assembly. "How can federalist Quebecers participate in drawing up a decla-

'Quebecers have an opportunity to open a new chapter in their history'

ration of sovereignty?" He later censured an emergency session of the Liberal caucus that unanimously agreed to boycott the PQ's consultation process. Appearing on television, Johnson outlined three reasons for that decision: it would force participants to tacitly accept sovereignty, divert attention from the real issue of whether Quebec should become sovereign, and violate the spirit of Lévesque's 1980 referendum law. (That key relation places both sides of a referendum issue on an equal footing by establishing "Yes and No" as free initiatives, through which all decisions and findings are channeled.)

Others in the Liberal camp were quick to follow suit. In Ottawa, Deputy Prime Minister Scott Brison, acting in the absence of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien who was in Budapest attending the Conference on Security and Co-

operation in Europe, told the House of Commons that Parizeau "did not wait to put a bill before the people when the people have not chosen the route of separation." Federal Inter-governmental Affairs Minister Marcel Masse chimed in, demanding "Why should we play Parizeau's game? He's asking questions on a law that's not democratic." And Reform Leader Preston Manning went a step further by suggesting that Parizeau's action could well be illegal, infringing on jurisdiction that is within the federal government's sole purview. "The government of Quebec has put forward a draft bill that is clearly beyond the powers and competence of the Quebec government," he said. Elsewhere, condemnation was equally swift and sweeping from most parliamentarians and, upon his return to Canada, from Chénier.

There was criticism as well from non-politicians. Signaling potential trouble on the horizon for the Progressives, Matthew Goniwe, Coon, grand chief of Quebec's 12,000 Cree nation, took particular issue with one clause in Parizeau's draft bill that recognizes the right of aboriginal communities in the province to self-government—but only on lands over which they have full ownership. And it stipulated that any such guarantee and recognition shall be exercised in a manner consistent with the territorial integrity of Quebec.

According to Coon-Cree, the bill "places the territorial integrity of Quebec above the human rights of the aboriginal inhabitants of Quebec. It's like our parent in a divorce, renouncing paternity but he's keeping, but saying he's kept the house, the car and the children." As a result, the Cree plan to invite Parizeau on two fronts—to the ballot box and to court. Coon-Cree said his people will boycott the national assembly and take a vote of their own to decide whether they want to stay in Canada or secede with Quebec if the province separates. At the same time, he said, they are laying plans to launch a legal challenge against Parizeau's draft legislation.

The Quebec government also is facing trouble as another winter furore. Late last week, the 7,500 Inuit in northern Quebec, inhabiting the vast territory known as Nunavut, publicly rejected Parizeau's independence program and formally requested

Johnson on the ethics of a debate as old as Canada.

'The process is illegitimate, a parody of popular consultation'

international trading arrangements as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the disastrous North American Free Trade Agreement.

But the step in the plan of Parizeau's plan lay in the method he chose to coo Quebec voters into reinforcing it, a vast public consultation designed to provoke debate exclusively on defining how Quebecers should become independent without ever posing the question of just what is necessary, or even desirable. "It's a black of Parizeau's paragon," complained Liberal University's constitutional guru Louis Dixon, "a public relations operation designed to create the kind of momentum for sovereignty that existed as



the federal government is anxious to protect their rights as the southeast of Quebec they claim to their own. "If Quebec asks for sovereignty, the laws of Niagara will not be decided by Quebec or by the rest of Canada but by the last who are resident in this territory," Quebec French spokesman Zebrenko Nantip announced at the end of a two-day conference in Montreal of 30 local leaders. Like their Ohio counterparts, the French indicated that they intend to boycott Parson's public consultation process and stage their own referendum.

The latest call for federal assistance is likely to increase the pressure on Ottawa to step more actively into the Quebec debate. Until last week, in fact, there were few signs of that happening. Chretien, who returned from Europe only on Wednesday, was one of the last major political figures in the country to pronounce on the unfolding developments in Quebec. When he finally did emerge, however, he was careful in his demonstrations. In his first public comments, he described the PQ program as a "force." He told an audience in St. John's, Nfld., that "the process is so flawed, no one will take it seriously." While admitting that Canada is facing "a very complex and difficult year," he went on to add, "I'm not scared. There's no reason to be scared. I have the best product to offer—Canada." In the Commons the next day, Chretien attacked Parson's recent attempts to reassure Quebecers that in the event of independence they will have no trouble sharing citizenship, currency and economic association with Canada. "They want to keep the Canadian currency," the Prime Minister declared, "so monetary policy will be decided by this Parliament and they will have no vote." Similarly, he noted that "citizenship of Canada will be determined by the Parliament of Canada, not by the parliament of Quebec."

The Prime Minister's comments carried a departure from the previously cautious policy of saying as little as possible in public about the Quebec issue. It is not yet clear, however, that a change in federal tactics is evolving. Certainly, a senior adviser to Finance Minister Paul Martin told Martin's last week the timing of Quebec's referendum "will not change one iota of our budget planning." The federal government is intent on swatting any perception that Ottawa is pandering to Quebec, largely because the rest of the country, not to mention international money markets, which have so far remained remarkably indifferent to events in Quebec. "We think it would be unethical to Quebecers to imply they were somehow less aware of the importance of deficit reduction than our Canadians," said Martin's adviser.

The way, as it has been all along, is to persuade Quebecers of the benefits of the federal system by demonstrating its ability to

govern well, not least by meeting Martin's stated goal of reducing the federal deficit to three per cent of GDP by 1997. In pursuit of that target, there are even some members of Chretien's entourage who have been urging an acceleration of cost cutting precisely because of the situation in Quebec. With Parson's government deficit now forecast to hit a record \$5.7 billion, and with all more public money being channelled into the referendum campaign, so the reasoning goes, at least some Quebec voters may be



Chretien: the Prime Minister is a force

**"I'm not scared:
I have the best
product to offer"**

induced by efforts to bring federal finances under control.

The larger challenge, of course, is the one that Manning continues to raise in the Commons: the fundamental legitimacy of Parson's referendum plan. In view of the widespread consensus that it is unconstitutional under Canadian law, the Quebec premier is counting heavily on the weight of international law and opinion to support the province's claim to independence. It is for this reason that Parson has taken pains to remove potential irritants in Quebec's relationship with the United States, whose attitude towards Quebec will likely be crucial if independence ever draws near. In his continuing effort to address American concerns, Parson was in transit to New York City this week on his first official trip outside of Canada since being elected premier. He was scheduled to address a meeting of the American Society

and to appear on the *MacNeil/Lehrer Newsmaker* on PBS.

Despite the separatist hopes, it is not clear that international law will be of much help to their cause. In 1992, a prominent commission asked five prominent international jurists for an opinion on the issue. The jurists took five volumes to come up with two basic conclusions: Quebec cannot legally separate from Canada, but if the province does somehow manage the feat, then it could leave. Cautelious with its boundaries intact. Robert Keap, a professor of international law at the University of Toronto, points out that international jurists are divided. "So if determination has started very much with human considerations," also says, "if there really are gross human-rights abuses, then secession is permissible." While that would not appear to apply to the Quebec situation, Keap says there is also "a school of thought that is willing to lay increased emphasis on representative democracy as another good reason to exit."

Others warn that the country may be plunged into a constitutional crisis if the PQ's proposed sovereignty bill is sent to Quebec's Lt. Gov. Martin Aulneau for royal assent. John White, a leading expert on constitutional law at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., says that it is quite possible that the lieutenant-governor—who in effect would be abdicating his own office if he went along with the law—might balk. That, in turn, could set the stage for a protracted political and legal tug-of-war between Ottawa and Quebec City. "We could have a serious conflict," says White.

But no matter what the opinions of the legal experts in the end, much will depend on the attitudes of Quebecers themselves. And at the moment, Quebec opinion remains confused and extremely volatile. Only last week, *La Presse* and *Radio-Canada* published the results of the first public opinion survey taken after Parson's unveiled his consultation process. Conducted by the Montreal-based polling firm *SONA* the day after Parson's announcement, it found that 46 per cent of the 1,822 Quebecers surveyed supported his referendum plan, 37 per cent were opposed and 16 per cent were undecided. At the same time, however, the poll also discovered that only 32 per cent favored the definition of sovereignty outlined in Parson's draft bill, while 44 per cent were opposed. A strong majority—68 per cent—would like to participate in the consultative process. That is not likely to happen without significant changes in the general rules to permit a balanced debate. So for the moment, at least, Parson and the *Projet 31* group looking to shelve but those already committed to the cause of Quebec's independence.

DARRY CAMP is based with **ANTHONY ROZINSKI-SMITH** in Ottawa and **TRIM FIDELL** in Toronto.

Meg Ryan

Tim Robbins

Walter Matthau

With Einstein as Cupid what could possibly go wrong?

I.Q.
Think love.

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HAIR

KNOWLTON NASH



Photo credit: Michael Cooper

Two Microsofts clash

A History of Triumph and Betrayal at the CBC

"Nash's book opens CBC
can of worms." — *Toronto Star*

"[It] exposes the mistrust
and tantrums in
management." — *Maclean's*

"[He] captures with a
mixture of humour,
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why the once-great
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"Nash [writes] with flair,
precision, a profound cer-
tainty of what he's writing
about" — *The Financial Post*

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CANADA

Panic in the ranks

Imagine, for a po-
tentially deli-
cious moment, that
you are one of the
directors of a large
corporation. One
day, a group repre-
senting a significant
minority of shareholders informs you that
it wishes to unilaterally withdraw its assets
in order to form a new company. That do-
cument, the group tells you, is not ap-
provable although its members also say they
plan to retain the right to identify them-
selves in future as part of your company
even after they depart! They then invite
you to devote your time to participating in
not designing the structure of their new
company, even as they remain a part of
your own.

Call that proposal by the disaffected
shareholders as strange as
a leveraged buyout—or,
more to the point, an act
of remarkable cheek. Either
way, it is only logical that
Prime Minister Jean Ché-
rrien said an unequivocal No
last week to a similar offer
in a constitutional sense
from Quebec Premier
Jacques Parizeau. What is
less logical, and more
troubling for federalists, is
the relative ease with
which some of Chérrien's
cabinet members and ad-
visers were spooked in his
absence into making hastily calls to play
along with Parizeau.

With Chérrien still in Europe for inter-
national meetings, Ottawa's first response to
Parizeau came from Deputy Prime Min-
ister Sheila Copps, who said flatly that the
federal government would not participate
in Parizeau's plan. Several hours later,
Quebec Liberal party leader Daniel John-
son—who will lead the federalist forces in a
referendum—said the same. Almost im-
mediately, some federal Liberal MPs and
government advisers began winging their
limbs and precisely suggesting that John-
son and Copps had gone too far. Copps,
said one Liberal MP, "should have left an
enough breathing room" by ending the threat
to a Quebec vote, such as intergovernmental
Affairs Minister Marcel Massé. And Ché-
rrien, suggested one government ad-
viser on constitutional issues, should be
prepared to back off his refusal to discuss
the Constitution and to initiate an open-
ended discussion to make a new offer to Que-
bec. It was not, said the same adviser, "a



BACKSTAGE OTTAWA

BY ANTHONY WILSON SMITH

very good start for
federalists."

That much is true,
although the rest of
that logic is not. Re-
markably, some fed-
eralists have allowed
themselves to be
swayed by the Parti Québécois argument
that the federal government "lets nothing
to offer to Quebecers"—as if the two con-
tent, unaffected, parties. Republic of Que-
bec were somehow more real and less
threatening than the existing country of
Canada. True, it may not be the slogan that
Parizeau promotes. But, as Jean Lévesque
once memorably noted, it is not a policy ex-
treme.

More in the past, Chérrien was not
elected on a promise to help Quebec build
a new state. How would the rage other
provinces react if some of
the government's most se-
nior ministers—including
such Quebecers as the
Prime Minister, Massé,
Finance Minister Paul
Martin and Foreign Affairs
Minister Jean Chrétien—
took on part-time work
constructing a new Que-
bec house in addition to
their day job? And Ché-
rrien would have even less
to gain if he were to break
his promise not to talk
about the Constitution in
order to make proposals to
a secessionist government that has no in-
terest in moving them.

That sort of talk caused as much as Ché-
rrien returned to Canada and put a stop to it.
But it underscored the fragility of federalist
consensus when he is not present, and
served as a potent reminder that Ottawa's
civiling school of constitutionalism, fed-
eralists and separatist groups are never far
from the wrong, treacherous waters that
surround the issue. For them, another crisis
is never more than a notwithstanding
clause away, thereby feeding their insatiable
appetite for a fresh batch of conces-
sions, contracts and compromises in which
they can dissect subcommittees, subordi-
nates and finally succeed wherever for
both the Quebec and Canada constitutions.

Mark down late January on the calen-
dar. That is when the next attack of the
Great Constitutional Jitters is likely to
occur in Ottawa, when Chérrien goes to
Latin America for his post-trip abroad. For
our voices and collective survival, wish
him Godspeed, and a safe, swift return.



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Strength beyond numbers

Justice delayed

The killer of a Good Samaritan gets 25 years

It was difficult to reconcile the desolate, baby-faced man with his brutal crime. In fact, Wade Fleet's lawyers argued that the 21-year-old just wanted to ingratiate Good Samaritan Donald Findlay, 57, when the older man arrived in a Halifax jail on Oct. 2, 1985, to begin serving a sentence without bail for dangerous driving. But after 10 days of testimony, a Halifax jury heard a very different tale. Fellow inmates recounted how Fleet—one of a number of young hoodlums who had terrorized Findlay's home town of Moser River, N.S.—had taken municipal lions as he confidently prepared for the jury's verdict. They also related how, within 90 minutes of starting his sentence, Findlay lay dead following a vicious beating. Last week, after 13 hours of deliberation, the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia jury found Fleet guilty of first-degree murder, and sentenced him to 25 years in prison without parole.

Fleet, dressed casually in a sweater, jeans and peeing loosen, showed no flicker of emotion as the guards led him away. But Findlay's wife and three children grieved the verdict with bitterest tears. In a sign of reason, perhaps the saddest of all is that only in death was Findlay able to accomplish what eluded him while alive—ingratiating the beleaguered 380 residents of Moser River to stand up against a gang of thugs who had virtually ruled the community through a campaign of intimidation. "My role in the justice system has been reversed," Dorothy, the 37-year-old widow, told reporters. "I hope now the people in Moser River will hang tough."

Hang tough has been a way of life in the tiny hamlet, situated on a rugged stretch of coast about 150 km east of Halifax. For the past two decades, the villagers—many of them retired seamen—have lived in almost constant fear of a gang of town's lawless career criminals dressed from toe to head in leather. With the nearest police station a 30-minute drive away, the hoodlums had free rein. Bikers, burglars, thieves—even the local Baptist church—were regularly bur-

glarized and vandalized. Automobile windshields and roofs were smashed, and fires and gasoline stolen. Residents were harassed on the streets by drunks. Some parents even refused to send their children to the store without an adult escort.

Viciously alone, Donald Findlay stood up to the hoodlums. In one of many such incidents,



Dorothy Findlay with lawyer Craig Gerson: the ordeal continues

when gang members fired shots at his house, Findlay fired back. And when they threatened to kill his nine-year-old son, Charlie, Findlay jumped into his car, chased them down the highway and ran them wide all the road. He was later charged by the RCMP with dangerous driving and sentenced to serve 30 weeks each in the Halifax Correctional Centre. One of the first people he met there was Wade Fleet, a member of the Moser River gang who had repeatedly threatened his life.

More than a year after her husband's tragic death, Findlay's was blood-burned widow was

forced to relive the nightmare through her daily attendance at Fleet's trial. She wept as witnesses recounted how Fleet—why was serving an 18-month-long sentence for assaulting a police officer, breaking-and-entering and breach of parole—flicked cigarette ashes on her husband, called him a "nut" and then started to gouge him with hands and feet before beating his unconscious body on a cot. One former inmate said that Fleet responded "sullenly" and "typed" after the attack. When another inmate said, "I think you killed him," Fleet's only response was a shrug and the words, "Oh, well," before leaving the room to play cards. By then, Findlay was likely dead, the result of a lion attack as the lions caused by repeated blows to Fleet. "Dorothy got the death penalty for protecting his family," his widow told *Mailweek* following the verdict last week.

The murder forced the Nova Scotia government to commission an independent review of its correctional system. The result: a new 22-bed centre in Halifax that segregates those serving intermittent sentences from full-time inmates. The Findlay family, meanwhile, launched a criminal negligence suit against the province's former Nova Scotia Justice Minister Bill Giller admitted that the government had a "moral responsibility" to help the family now awarded \$585,000 in compensation.

The impact on Moser River is less certain. A Halifax RCMP officer now lives in town—although he works at the RCMP detachment in Sheet Harbour, 25 km to the west. More important, perhaps, residents of the once-sleepy village say they have had enough. "There is no much anger," says county councillor Jane Stanley. "The community will never, never, never let this happen again."

Yet the Drummond, head of the Sheet Harbour detachment, says the increased police presence in Moser River has helped to restore a sense of order. But for the Findlay family, at least, the ordeal continues. According to Dorothy Findlay, gang members still make late-night telephone calls to her home, throw rocks at her windows and yell obscenities at her children. Once, during a family visit to Findlay's grave, the hoodlums drove back and forth yelling and squawking their tires. Still, Findlay has no intention of leaving. "Moser River is the only home I know," she says. "It's for only home I know." And with new inner strength—out to maintain dear Deborah's and a new house-worship system—she is determined to stand her ground.

SUSANNE HILLER in Halifax

Night Club



THE WORLD'S
FAVOURITE CLUB
OPEN NIGHTLY

A victory for free speech

Overcoming centuries of censorious practices, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the right of news media to inform readers, listeners and viewers about what is happening in court proceedings is just as important as the right of an accused to a fair trial. In a 6-3 decision, the high court ruled that lower courts have been too quick to impose sweeping public-access bans at the request of the accused who fear that revelation of the details of their cases could prejudice jurors. Writing for the majority, Chief Justice Antonio Laane warned judges that they should grant such bans only when it is necessary to prevent a real and substantial risk to the fairness of the trial. "It is not necessary to prevent a real and substantial risk to the fairness of the trial," he added, "that judges must be sure to reasonably available alternative means" have been exhausted and that the "salutary effects of the law outweigh the deleterious effects of the free expression of those affected by the law."



Laane, Justice

The Supreme Court was ruling on a 1980 ban that prevented the CBC from broadcasting the movie *The Day of St. Vincent*, which dealt about sexual abuse at a fictional orphanage, based on the Mount Cash case

in Newfoundland. The ban was intended to protect the rights of one man from a religious order in Ontario who had been charged with sexually abusing boys. Laane wrote that, by banning the movie, the lower court had, among other things, adversely affected the film director's interest in self-expression, the public's interest in watching it and society's interest in seeing the issue of child abuse. He added that "judges are capable of following instructions from trial judges and granting information from the media. Journalists selected the movie. But it remains unclear how the decision will affect ongoing attempts to restrict a controversial publication has imposed in the case of *Karl Romka*, who was found guilty of manslaughter in 1983, in the sex killings of Julie Ontario teenagers (Romka's former law-aid, Paul Bernier, still lives on the first degree murder charges related to the deaths). The Supreme Court ruled the media must seek permission from it to report that particular ban at the Supreme Court level. The decision effectively restricts newsprint as well as the Ontario Court of Appeal.

spect in our communities," said Fontaine. "Our people will recognize that they are in control of their own destiny."

Tragedy at sea

A Ukrainian-registered cargo ship sank 250 miles south of Newfoundland, and rescuers found that most of the 33 crew members had drowned. The *Solomon Aliev*, carrying a cargo of rice from Helsinki to Texas, listlessly early last Friday in seas as high as a five-story building. The crew scrambled onto lifeboats and survival suits, but by late Saturday only two survivors had been rescued. A U.S. National Guard helicopter picked up one sailor, while a passing tanker rescued a second man. Canadian and American search planes spotted several other survivors drifting in survival suits, but a Canadian air force spokesman voiced that the men might drown before rescuers could reach them.

A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH

Doctors at Montreal's Saint-Luc Hospital said that Eric Gauthier, leader of the Bloc Quebecois, is free of the violent bacterial infection that led to the amputation of his leg on Dec. 1 and has been taken out of intensive care. However, where doctors described as "broad and in very good health," is expected to be able to walk with the help of a prosthesis in three or four months.

'UTTER NONSENSE'

Crown prosecutor Peter Martin accused Roger Warren of lying under oath at his murder trial in Yellowknife and suggested that his defense is "utter nonsense." Warren, who had previously confessed to police officers that he planted the bomb that killed one man in the Sept. 19, 1982, explosion at Yellowknife's Grist gold mine, recanted those statements during testimony. He said he confessed after voices in his head urged him to do so as a way to end a 17-month strike at the mine.

DEATH IN A GARAGE

Cathy Wilson, 43, and her 19-year-old son, Ryan, who had cerebral palsy and was partially deaf and blind, died of carbon monoxide poisoning in a garage at Wilson's parents' home in Hamilton. Friends of Wilson blamed the apparent murder-suicide on a recent decision by the Ontario social services department to reject her request for additional money to care for Ryan at home.

A COMMUNITY IN SHOCK

The small southern Alberta community of Taber was in shock after a 59-year-old man, known locally for his work with the disabled, was charged with the first-degree murder of Ellen McCoy, a mother of five, who was abducted while working at a convenience store on Nov. 3. Police said the accused, Jeffrey Thonick, had known the McCoy family for two years.

A REFUGEE COVER-UP?

Critics called for a new inquiry into the Immigration and Refugee Board after Ottawa paid a top official \$100,000 to resign and a judicial inquiry into his conduct was quashed up to his co-accused Michael Schreier, who had been accused of passing other members of the board into accepting new refugees, said that he resigned because he could no longer be effective. Refugee advocates and Reform MP Jim Saxe charged that the government was just trying to avoid a potentially embarrassing look into the board's activities.

The National Mood

Sampling the Maclean's/CITV poll

Is the eleven-day actual Maclean's/CITV poll by Decima

Research, readers will learn what Canadians think about the top issues affecting the nation—

from unemployment and the economy to crime, immigration

and the changing state of relations between the sexes. Questions

will also examine issues of personal ethics and conduct. For

this year's 54-question poll, Decima Research interviewed a

scientifically random sample of

1,600 adult Canadians from coast

to coast. To enable readers to compare responses with some of

the national results, below are

highlight questions. The national

results will appear in the Jan. 2,

1995, issue of Maclean's (on sale

Dec. 27) and in CITV News reports

on Dec. 28, 27 and 28.

Have such technology in their homes in the next five years?

- ☐ Essential
- ☐ Important but not essential
- ☐ Nice to have but not necessary
- ☐ Not necessary at all

How have each of the following changed over the past 10 years: improved, stayed the same or become worse? Improved Same Worse

- + Your personal financial situation
- + The health-care system in Canada
- + Canada's international reputation
- + The behavior of young people

In the past 10 years, has the gap between wealthy Canadians and the middle-class:

- ☐ Increased
- ☐ Stayed the same
- ☐ Decreased

If you think it has increased, as that because of:

- + Increased taxes on the middle-class
- + Tax loopholes for the wealthy
- + A decline in job and advancement opportunities for average Canadians
- + A decline in the work ethic among the middle class
- + The best education being available only to the wealthy

In the past 10 years, in your opinion, has the amount of violent crime in Canada:

- ☐ Increased
- ☐ Stayed the same
- ☐ Decreased

If you think it has increased, as that because of:

- + A justice system that is too lenient
- + Violence on television
- + The absence of stronger gun-control laws
- + Immigration policies

☐ Parents who fail to pass on the right values to their children

Is bringing criminals to justice, how should the police behave? Should they:

- ☐ Abide by all laws
- ☐ Not worry if they breed some laws as long as they catch criminals
- ☐ Break the law if necessary

If you were a student and obtained a copy of an important exam before it was given, would you:

- ☐ Give it back without looking at it
- ☐ Look at it briefly and then turn it in
- ☐ Go over it in detail, looking up answers and preparing for the exam

If you met someone of the opposite sex who was extremely attractive and was interested in a brief extramarital affair, would you:

- ☐ Take the opportunity to have a quick affair and hope no one finds out
- ☐ Have an affair in the hope that it turns out to be a longer relationship
- ☐ Indulge your appreciation, but not act on the possibility

If you were qualified for a promotion at work but were told you were ineligible because the job had to go to a member of a minority group, would you:

- ☐ Quit your job
- ☐ Make a formal protest
- ☐ Unofficially accept the decision
- ☐ Happily accept the decision

If a stranger was staring at a member of the opposite sex for a prolonged period in a public place, would you consider it:

- + A form of sexual harassment
- + Inappropriate and offensive behavior
- + Inappropriate behavior
- + Slightly but harmless behavior
- + Acceptable behavior

If you could have one of the following in the coming year, which would you choose?

- ☐ Better health
- ☐ More income
- ☐ Better love life

Taking control

Federal Indian Affairs Minister Ron Ivens sat on the floor of an ornate Winnipeg hotel ball room and pulled on a sacred peace pipe. He then signed a pact with Paul Fontaine, grand chief of the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs, that could serve as a blueprint for recognizing native self-government across Canada. The document outlined a process for dismantling the Indian Affairs department in Manitoba, and transferring responsibility by the fall of 1996 a year that it now spends in the province to local Indian bands. Among other things, the pact says that treaty rights will not be diminished, individual bands can opt out of self-rule and remain under federal jurisdiction, and control over education, firefighting and capital projects will be transferred first. "The important thing that will occur here is the restoration of pride and dignity and re-



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CALLING THE SHOTS

Bosnian Serbs free Canadian soldiers but keep control

ASSIGNMENT
BRUCE WALLACE
IN ZAGREB

There seems to be only one thing that scares a Bosnian Serb these days. "We call it 'mouse liver,' because it seems to be carried by the mice living in garbage dumps," says Lyle Peterson, an RCMP officer who just concluded a six-month tour with the UN's civilian police force in the fractured Muslim enclave of Goranke. "If you catch it, or see how they feel and you're gone within a couple of days," says the broad-shouldered Edmonton policeman. "If you want to get through a Serb checkpoint, just tell them you're carrying a passenger with mouse liver. They won't even search the vehicle. It's just, 'No problem,' and they move you through."

It is said that elephants fear only mice and, in Bosnia, the Serbs are undisputed landlords of the ethnic jungle. In their showdown with the world's great powers that fall, the world blundered. Unable to force the Bosnian Serbs to stop their assault on the enclave "safe zones" of Bosnia, unable to muster more than glacial plans for peace, world leaders came to the conclusion last week that the Bosnian Serbs cannot be ejected from the lands they hold. These will likely be no more NATO bombing runs. "That is the very strong signal coming from the world body," says Col. John Teizerup, the Canadian who is in charge of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) Land Operations based in Zagreb, Croatia. "It may not be fair, but it is a fact of life."

On the ground, where it counts, the Bosnian Serbs call the shots. Whereas their despicable treatment of UN soldiers, including 20 Canadians, held as hostages to deter NATO air attacks on Serb positions. The Canadians were freed last week, many of them going right back to work manning checkpoints behind Serb lines. But more than 300 peacekeepers remained hostage, and UN commanders admitted that their troops could be taken and held at Serbian will.



Canadian Cpl. Mike Smith, whose unit was held as a prisoner of war for a week by Serbs, looks on as his unit is freed by Serbs. (AP Wirephoto)

available, the Bosnian Serbs and their allies in the Krajina region, a beleaguered swath of Croatia, joined surface-to-air missiles to shoot at NATO patrol planes.

With the situation becoming ever more dangerous, UNPROFOR commanders had little option but to step up negotiations and plan for a withdrawal of 25,000 peacekeepers. The United States indicated its willingness to use 25,000 ground troops to protect UN soldiers who may be forced to leave any part of Bosnia. Serbia was about all that the allies were concerned about. The Situation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe meeting in the Hungarian capital of Budapest, could not agree on a meeting to appeal for a cease-fire in Bosnia. And the exposure seemed to draw a wedge between the United States and its NATO partners.

Declaring that Russian policy was at "a total dead end," France's Foreign Minister Alain Juppe criticized the Chinese administration by denouncing governments that "reach to lessons daily and have not lived a little longer to even get out from under the ground."

In NATO backing moved to be all up and so much, UNPROFOR began to make policy on the run. Western diplomats used that, for the first time, the United Nations was refusing to provide humanitarian aid to Serb-held areas unless convoys were allowed to pass into Muslim towns first. That broke from the traditional UN practice of unconditionally feeding everyone in need, regardless of political allegiance. The aid got you back worked: the Serbs finally allowed a desperately needed convoy into Sarajevo, a safe haven for ethnic Muslims. In return, the Serbs, and the beleaguered bastion of 500 Hungarian peacekeepers in Sarajevo were also supplied.

But as long as peacekeepers remained hostages, UNPROFOR commanders insisted on the possibility of confrontations between the Bosnian Serbs and NATO. On the one hand, the beleaguered Bosnian Serbs were willing to shoot down NATO planes using surface-to-air missiles. On the other, NATO's order of engagement to require pilots to take out any visible batteries that also took out "kill or" in their aircraft. UN officials worried that such an exchange could occur even by accident, resulting in a disastrous battle. So desperate was UNPROFOR to avoid such a confrontation that when a British patrol came under attack near Goranke one day last week, the soldiers chose not to call for NATO air support to help them escape.

Instead, there was local assistance that, although the night may be long, a Serb victory in Sarajevo is unacceptable. The enclave is almost surrounded by a horde of Serb militia, and the Serbs appear content to keep squeezing the pocket until it succumbs. Their aim, said UN military commanders, was simply to disarm and neutralize the Bosnian government's core-owned V Corps based there. Few observers believed that the Serbs were prepared to try to take the city, which is already under attack. They have refrained from going in there and leaving atrocities against women and children shown on American television every night," said Teizerup. "They have even left a way out for the V Corps soldiers to escape—provided they leave their weapons behind."

But although the Bosnian army was on its heels in Bi-

haci, the fighting in the rest of the country may still have a long way to run. "The Bosnian government army is very much alive," says Maj. Gen. Ray Cribbe, the Canadian who is UNPROFOR deputy force commander. "They are constantly hitting, pinning and grabbing along the confrontation line, because the Bosnian Serbs in regular troops all the time and to use our ground force supplies." UNPROFOR officials also acknowledge that they are extremely worried about the prospect of Croatia re-entering the fighting to try to regain territory lost to the Bosnian Serbs in the 1991 Serb-Croat war. The Croatian government continues to insist that if it does not get concerned back about the fighting, it will try to resolve them by force. Indeed, UNPROFOR spokesmen said that Croatian troops were fighting alongside the Muslims in central Bosnia last week. And in Serb-occupied parts of Croatia, both sides had moved troops and heavy weapons right up to the line of confrontation.

But whether Croatia can conduct its offensives to back another war remains to be seen. The country is enjoying the fruits of peace—its hard financial crisis and a growing international climate—which would be swapped for patch status if it resumed war with Serbia.

UNPROFOR's Teizerup says that the first sign of war fatigue are emerging on all sides: even Serb soldiers are now deserting in greater numbers. "Everyone says that they are tired of the fighting and just want to go home," adds the RCMP's Peterson. "Then again, the Muslims in Goranke still say that they must have their village back, and that they will fight in the death if they have to." No one wants more war just past peace in this region.

So there may be some fight left in the Bosnian government. When their appeal to the international community for military assistance was rejected in Budapest, the Bosnians turned to Islamic countries for help. A gathering of the 50-member Islamic Countries Organization in Geneva produced a pledge to replace UNPROFOR troops with Muslim soldiers should the United Nations withdraw. The prospect of Muslim soldiers fighting on a European battlefield sends shivers down the spines of most European governments, and would stop the Serbs—whose fear of "Islamic" encroachment is almost pathological—any even greater fear.

Worried about the damage to the credibility of the United Nations and NATO, allied leaders are clearly ready to bend to the will of the Bosnian Serbs. They are hoping that the Bosnian army's defeat in Sarajevo will force the Bosnian government to acquiesce to Serb demands for more territory, and that new borders will stifle the ethnic threat. Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic informed last week that he might join peace talks, now that the international community has shown a willingness to "have interpretations."

In the Bosnian government, the West's shifting policy in dealing with the Serbs amounts to betrayal. "The Bosnian government is being taken to the cleaners," says Maj. Gen. Teizerup. "It may take a week, or two, or three, or a month," he says, but the Bosnians will eventually wake up one day and see that they are on their own, and their military situation is dire. "The West will not fight for Bosnia," added one Western diplomat last week. "This is their fight, and it was lost to that one party is stronger than the other, and it was going to get to you. That, unfortunately, is the way of the world." □



Cpl. Guard Page of Kingston, Ont., in Bosnia. (AP Wirephoto)

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World NOTES

HORRIFIC BLAZE

More than 300 people, most of them children, died in one of China's worst-ever fires. About 500 others escaped through the one available exit of the movie theatre in Karamay, a remote western city near the Russian border, when the fire began. Officials said an electrical fault caused the blaze.

TALKING WITH THE ENEMY

British government officials met for the first time in 75 years with representatives of the former IRA. The 24-hour first meeting, with Sinn Féin members concerned the terms under which the IRA's political wing could participate in all-party talks on the future of Northern Ireland. The two sides agreed to meet again on Dec. 19.

BENTSEN RESIGNS

U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, 75, announced his resignation to return to the private sector. President Bill Clinton nominated Robert Rubin, 56, a popular former Wall Street executive who heads the President's National Economic Council, to replace Bentsen.

RIOT OF THE REFUGEES

Two days of riots by Cuban refugees being held on American military bases in Panama left 236 U.S. soldiers injured. Most of the 1,000 Cubans who escaped were captured or returned to the bases near the Panama Canal, where they have been held in makeshift facilities since U.S. troops took them off the high seas this summer. The Cubans were protesting the slow pace of the promised transfer of refugees with children to the United States.

STUNNING RESIGNATION

Italy's crusading anti-corruption magistrate, who last month launched an investigation into the business dealings of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, has resigned. Antonio Di Pietro said he was unable to continue his three-year campaign because of what he called political maneuvering.

ROYALTIES FOR THE ROYALS

A Canadian of men says there is up to \$2 billion worth of oil under Windsor Castle. And after nearly a year of delicate negotiations, former Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien has persuaded Queen Elizabeth II to allow him to begin exploratory drilling along the historic castle's walls. Chrétien promised that the drilling would be unobtrusive and that the area would be fully restored.



The Clintons leaving church services: legacy of personal and political troubles

A presidency under siege

A month after his Democratic Party suffered an electoral rout that gave Republicans control of Congress and menaced his way to power, President Bill Clinton appeared to Democrats to "join me in the arena" and fight for the party's values. But he was battered as he spoke by a legacy of personal and political troubles. First, the protracted and widening U.S. federal investigation into the Whitewater affair, which centres on a failed Arkansas real estate investment by Clinton and his late-in-the-day, 16-year-old, charged two more victims. Arkansas lawyer Webster Hubbell, a longtime close Clinton associate and former senior attorney in the U.S. justice department, pleaded guilty to fraud and income tax evasion. Hubbell's plea, with a jail sentence and fine expected in January, followed a plea-bargaining deal with federal counsel Kenneth Starr to co-operate with Starr's further investigation. Under a dealoff arrangement, Arkansas property appraiser Robert Peltier pleaded guilty to falsifying information to justify loans, including money lent to the Whitewater project.

Hubbell is one of a string of Clinton friends and associates to quit federal offices this year. They include White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum and Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman. Another person linked personally

and through business ties to the Clintons, White House deputy counsel Vincent Foster, committed suicide in July, 1994. Separately, Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy resigned at Clinton's behest in September for accepting gifts. And at the end of last week, there was another shadow over Clinton's tenure: The president fired Surgeon General Jocelyn Elders, another Arkansas who enraged conservatives for supporting abortion and the sale of condoms in schools. She left of her after stirring up similar controversy at a World AIDS Day conference at New York City on Dec. 1, she stated that masturbation is "something that is part of human sexuality" and "perhaps should be taught."

Breaking the peace

Defying rebel protests, Eduardo Roldán Rincón, the newly elected governor of the crimson Mexican state of Chiapas, announced a five-point security plan in a ceremony attended by President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León. Leftist Indians and peasant groups said the transaction breaks the 13-month old ceasefire, and considered their own civil governor, Aspielo Avelar, who lost the election to Roldán, and a parallel administration. They also threatened to resume fighting from their jungle strongholds in Mexico's poorest province.

SNOOPS IN THE STORES

Canadian retailers hire secret agents to check out service

Drased in his dark overcoat, Nicholas Sanson looks like any other affluent urban Christmas shopper on a quest for silk lingerie or the latest electronic gizmo. But last week, Sanson, a professional "mystery shopper," was on the ground for customer service rather than gifts, when he visited a photography store in a suburban Toronto mall. Sanson headed to the camera counter and waited behind a row of customers already being served. His gaze lingered as those young female salesclerks giggled together at an adjacent counter. They ignored him. Although the company's service standard calls for customers to be greeted within 30 seconds of entering the store, almost two minutes had passed since Sanson arrived. Just then, a salesclerk appeared and quickly answered Sanson's detailed inquiries about cameras. The clerk was knowledgeable, helpful and pleasant—which, a few minutes later, sitting on a bench in the mall, Sanson duly noted as he filled out a multi-part report card on the store's performance. Grade: 80 out of a possible 100. "On the whole, I thought it was pretty good service," said Sanson. "But I'm still kind of ticked off about those giggling girls."

In the jargon of the retail trade, the camera store had just been "snooped." Sanson, president of Mystery Shoppers (Canada) Inc. of Oakville, Ont., says that mystery shopping, an established retail technique that is gaining a new agency as Canadian retailers face ag-

gressive, new competition from such sleek U.S. retail giants as The Gap and Wal-Mart stores for: Eaton's department stores, which have been using mystery shopping for decades, try to "snoop" all their sales employees at least once a year. Gloria Quarmington, Eaton's top executive in mystery shopping in Toronto, says that mystery shopping is a good way to measure service quality. "And what gets measured, gets done."

In Sanson's case, his written report, along with similar ones from other stores in the chain, are forwarded to head office management each month. They, in turn, send the reports to the appropriate store managers who then inform staff members of the results. Sanson, whose company employs about 800 shoppers across the country, says that many of his 50 retail clients either come type of preventive reward to individual employees who have provided particularly good service. Rather than focusing on negative consequences for staff providing poor service, says Sanson, whose firm is just one of several in Canada that specializes in such shop-alike reviews, the current trend is to emphasize the positive. "We like to say that we're catching people doing something right," he says.

The benefits of mystery shopping are threefold. First, Sanson says that store managers learn what areas need work across

Prefecture counter in Calgary: Taking the extra step to service

their chain. For instance, in the case of the photography store, the clerk neglected to follow company policy and offer Sanson a protection plan that would insure the camera against future damage. In addition, mystery shopping puts employees on alert that their treatment of customers could be monitored at any time. But above all, it can reduce "shrinkage," the industry euphemism for employee theft. According to retail industry estimates, Canadian retailers lose about \$875 billion a year—or \$2.3 billion a day—in theft, about one-third of it by employees. Sanson's partner Howard Crabtree says that a decade ago, when the panic chain he used to work for broadly published a new policy of using mystery shoppers in their largely unionized tobacco restaurants, their revenues suddenly jumped by as much as 10 per cent at some stores. Says Crabtree, "Just knowing that someone was paying attention made all the difference."

There are other ways to monitor customer service levels. Alan Goldfarb, vice-president

of corporate affairs at Canadian Tire Corp. Ltd., says that, in addition to mystery shoppers, the chain of automotive, sports and household goods—which faces competition from Wal-Mart—plans to introduce a new direct response system. Computer terminals will be installed in stores, and customers will be encouraged to answer service questionnaires. "We're not asking for people to tell us how satisfied they are," says Goldfarb, "we want to hear the complaints."

In addition to monitoring existing levels of customer service, many retailers are also trying to continuously upgrade it. Retail consultant John Winter of Toronto says that "greeters," employees whose job it is to warmly stand at store entrances and thank shoppers for coming in, are an example of the kind of service that is becoming a standard in many retail sectors. Wal-Mart pioneered the practice in the United States. "They used little old men and women who reminded you of your grandparents," says Winter. "It puts shoppers in a good mood." But,

Shoppers at Toronto's Eaton Centre: Expecting a "Wag Gladly Christmas"

he notes, "they were literally stabbed at Wal-Mart doors to keep us out of our shrinkage."

Despite its popularity, mystery shopping is not an exact science. And not everyone agrees on what constitutes good customer service. Quarmington says that Eaton's has deliberately chosen not to use greeters at their main doors. "It does wear a lot on them and it can seem kind of phoney," he says. "We think it's far more genuine to be thanked at the time the transaction is completed." Instead, Eaton's employees are supposed to greet customers as they enter specific departments or whenever a customer comes within 10 feet of them.

But regardless of the method, Quarmington says that the real test is whether a company is genuinely upgrading customer service. "The hard part is to go the step beyond," he says, "and figure out what we can do to distinguish ourselves by looking for service opportunities." The oft-repeated goal of many retailers is to exceed customer expectations. Brewer's Retail Inc., the company that runs the beer store outlets in Ontario, began looking to service policy when it began online employees to carry 40-litre cases to the cars of any car who looked like they needed assistance. Sanson says Brewer's Retail emphasized this particular service and then used mystery shoppers to monitor and reinforce it.

Despite the new emphasis on customer service, retailers and consultants alike caution that Christmas is not a time when shoppers should expect top-notch performance. In fact, a consumer survey by con-

sultants Deloitte & Touche shows that even though shoppers identify stores as their top priority at other times of the year, around Christmas it slips well down on the list. It is replaced by such considerations as good selection and having products in stock. Quarmington says that Eaton's does not deliberately lower its service standards at Christmas, but sometimes shoppers flood the store and it is impossible to meet standards. Like most retailers, Eaton's hires more staff and asks for volunteers from the ranks of its senior executives—right up to president George Eaton—to take shifts on the sales floor. But occasional Christmas rushes are not experienced enough to justify the best service. "It's a challenge to remember all the steps," says Quarmington, who will be in an Eaton store trying to meet his own service standards for two Mondays this month. "And the cash registers can be very intimidating."

Despite the anticipated slump in service, the retail industry is still expecting its merriest Christmas since 1987. Winter says that consumer surveys and early sales suggest that shoppers are in the mood to spend. Says Winter: "It's going to be a Best Christmas—not a Charles Dickens." Meanwhile, the heavy Christmas crowds make it even easier for Sanson's mystery shoppers to go about their work undetected. Sanson says that the shoppers, a cross-section of Canadians including even a few lawyers and solicitors who were hired after answering a want ad that reads, "Get paid to shop." After their work, for which they receive either the product they purchased, at the cost of gas stations and restaurants, or \$10 to \$20 per shop. He tells of one shopper—the wife of a prominent Toronto architect—who told him that she found the assignment so satisfying that she would even pay him to allow her to do it. Apparently, she likes to report on who's been naughty—and who not.

KENNETH DUNLOUGH



Business NOTES

High finance from the House

After cross-examining the country for seven weeks to gather opinions, the Finance Committee of the House of Commons recommended that Finance Minister Paul Martin boost taxes on gasoline and corporations, and let lottery winners with a new levy to help out the deficit. Specifically, the tax measures would involve a 15-cent-a-litre jump in the gas tax to raise \$1 billion, higher corporate taxes, raising \$840 million, a new lottery tax, generating \$400 million.

Martin said he will study the report, but he is reluctant to raise taxes. "Obviously, an increase in taxes would be the last option that I would envisage," he said. "I would prefer to see action on the spending side." The report's biggest single spending cut would be \$2.4 billion in savings over two years from cutbacks in social programs.

The committee also suggested a two-part option of a temporary surtax on personal and business income to help cope with unforeseen problems such as rising interest rates. Committee chairman Jim Peterson said that a one-per-cent surtax would raise about \$700 million a year.

Business interests, however, disputed the report. According to Tim Lind, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, "Today business men, creating even greater disincentives to expand and hire more people, means cutting their own throat."



Peterson: new taxes

At the same time, the annual review of the Privy Council Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) declared that Canada's economic recovery could be damaged by government debt and fears for the future of the country. The agency identified several large "imbalances," including a chronic unemployment rate near 10 per cent, a high level of imports, and worrying federal and

provincial deficits. Although Martin described Canada's economy as "fundamentally sound," the OECD noted that moves by the federal government to reduce public debt are "ambiguous" but inadequate, and added that the fiscal outlook appears even more difficult if one takes into account the provinces' sizable budget deficits, as well as some of their lowered credit ratings.

Overall, Canada's bank chairman were effusive about the future. Matthew Barrett, chairman of Bank of Montreal, said, "It feels good and it's sustainable." For his part, Al Flood, chairman of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce said, "We're in a very strong economy. We're expecting

a 3-per-cent to 4.5-per-cent growth in Canada in 1995, with virtually no inflation. When you look at that from a business standpoint, it's probably ideal conditions." The only bank to report a drop in profits—and name disappointed endorsements—was the year was the Bank of Nova Scotia.

TRADING NORTH TO SOUTH

Leaders of 34 countries—including Canada—met in Miami to start a new free trade strategy for the Western Hemisphere. They announced their intention to build what they called the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), building on the existing North American Free Trade Agreement of Canada, the United States and Mexico. The proposed FTAA would create a marketplace of 738 million people, including both North and South America. The leaders set 2005 as their deadline for negotiating this new free trade area.

SQUEEZING THE ORANGE

Orange County, Calif., one of the wealthiest in the United States, is now the largest municipality to declare bankruptcy. Federal regulators launched an investigation of Wall Street brokerages tied to the county's high-risk investment strategies, and county officials and their legal advisors were sued by disgruntled municipal bondholders. County officials lost more than \$1.5 billion with an aggressive investment plan based on massive borrowings and derivative products that are tied to interest rate moves.

MORTGAGE RATES JUMP

Canadian banks raised consumer interest rates again, reflecting higher American rates and fears that the dollar might fall. Mortgage rates jumped by about half a percentage point, but both Royal Bank of Canada and Bank of Montreal raised their rates on one-year closed mortgages by a full point to nine per cent. The one-year rate at most other financial institutions stood at 8.5 per cent at week's end.

THE WRONG TRACK

A research report released by U.S. investment dealer Morgan Stanley concluded that Canadian Pacific Ltd.'s \$1.4-billion bid for CN North America's eastern routes is worthless. The document noted that the structure, terms and conditions of the CP bid "very substantially overstate the true value of the offer" once price adjustments, residual obligations and tax issues are factored in.

ATLANTIC ACTION

Government Services Minister David Dingwall announced that the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency is getting out of the grant business and focusing entrepreneurs to be more self-sufficient. Atlantic region businesses will have to repay all funds that they receive from ACOA under changes to be made early in 1995. Dingwall also announced a venture-capital fund for Atlantic Canada.

Billions for banks

The year will go down in bank history books as a particularly profitable one. The country's six biggest banks earned a record \$4.28 billion in the 12 months ending Oct. 31, 1994. That was a 47-per-cent increase over their 1993 profits.

The Royal Bank of Canada, the country's largest, became the first Canadian bank to become a member of the exclusive billion-dollar profit club, joining telephone giant BCE Inc., which reported profits of \$5.39 billion in 1992. The bank's earnings jumped 295 per cent to \$1,109 billion.

BANK PROFITS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1994

Royal Bank of Canada	\$1,107 million
CIBC	\$690 million
Bank of Montreal	\$125 million
TD bank	\$105 million
Bank of Nova Scotia	\$482 million
National Bank of Canada	\$257 million

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Peter Dixon of The Fax Product Support Group told us they "looked at all the numbers and Bell came out on top. We already felt very comfortable with them when it came to service, and the fact that they offered the best price meant there was really no contest."



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"If our 800 service goes down, so does our business."

Jim Dore of LaserNetworks "went back to Bell because of the value and reliability of their Advantage 800" service. The long distance features they made available mean they outweighed any savings the other guys could deliver."



Marilyn Turton
Marketing Coordinator

Quickmill Inc., 11-774 Rye Street, Peterborough, Ontario,
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"We couldn't get service if our lives depended on it."

According to Marilyn Turton of Quickmill/Compag, "We're moving into international markets, and we can't afford disruptions in long distance service. At one point, our machine line went down for a full day calling off an important business link. With Bell, we don't have to worry."

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"Our 800 lines went down. In our business that's disastrous."

Harvey Wilson of Metalworks International switched back to Bell because "our 800 lines had been totally disrupted, cutting off our customer service through out the country. We were told it would take at least 10 days to correct, but Bell managed to get it fully restored in a matter of hours."



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"I had the best possible reason to switch back. It made me feel better."

Gil Moore, the owner of Metalworks Recording Studio says, "switch to, I just like Bell better. They're a good, Canadian company, and they've gotten much more competitive recently. There doesn't seem to be any real difference in long distance rates, so why not go where I'm comfortable?"



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D.T. (Dei) Evans

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"Let's face it, everybody offers long distance savings. We switched back for service."

According to Dei Evans of Blast Cleaning Products, "we've dealt with all sorts of Bell Canada employees, from the installers to the people on the training programs and the ones who take your requests for service. We've been pleased with the attitude, the service and the professionalism of the Bell people."

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Rob McConnell
Vice President

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"We switched back for the same reason we left. Price."

Robert McConnell of Gibson's Cleaners says "we do a relatively high volume of long distance business, and cost is important to us. Bell has obviously made some changes, and when we took another look, their price was better. It's as simple as that."

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"We wanted to get back to Bell, but our lines were hijacked."

According to Hendrik Baayen of Baayen & Associates, "we're still not sure how it happened, when we attempted to make a long distance call we discovered our lines had been hijacked by another company. I inquired how we got onto their system but they just gave me a sales pitch. It didn't take long for us to get back to Bell."



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Ron Penney
General Manager

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Burlington, Ontario L7R 2Y7

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Fax: (905) 634-0992
1-800-293-4130

"Our decision was driven by service. Price was a bonus."

Ron Penney of Kabe Fabrics told us "a Bell rep looked at our situation and discovered that we were paying for things we didn't need. It amounted to quite a bit across the country" he Ron's words, "She cared. She's typical of the way Bell is doing things now."

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HARRY SADOR
Vice-President

"I couldn't believe it. These guys went out of business and took my phone lines with them."

Henry Sador of Stoneleigh Car Dealership explained to us that he'd "been dealing with these people because I thought I'd save some money. Then they go out of business and I'm without my lines for over 4 weeks. We're a new car dealership and people thought we'd gone out of business."

JEAN DOUGHEY
MANAGER, SPENCER



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"It's simple. We tried both and Bell was better."

According to Jean Doughy of Rhône Poulenc, "our phone system is the lifeline of our business and we had to look at the bigger picture. We have a good relationship with Bell, the prices are competitive, and our supplier takes care of everything. What more do you want?"

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"I went back to Bell because I'd never intended to leave in the first place."

When we spoke to Derrick Wood of Redwood Kennel, he explained, "in hopes of getting these other guys off my back, I made the mistake of signing something. When I found out I'd given them my long distance, the first thing I did was let them know I wasn't very pleased. The second was to get back to Bell."

Pizzaville

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ANGELO SOTTANA
District Manager

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"The other guys couldn't give us a system with the works."

According to Angelo Sottana of Pizzaville, Bell has given "a lot more competence and aggressive. We want such another long distance supplier, but they couldn't change some of the stores over, and the discounts didn't apply to all of our lines. Bell took care of the whole thing and now we get discounts based on all our calling."

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OPERATIONS MANAGER

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"They told us a good story. Unfortunately, they didn't tell us the whole story."

Barb Witnik of GB Electric switched back to Bell because "the people we switched to didn't even bother to tell us that they couldn't cover the East coast. So we talked to a Bell rep and they took care of things. Like us, they've gotten much more customer-focused these days."

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"We expected discount prices. Not discount service."

When April McCrossin from Lennox Drum switched the company's long distance business back to Bell, she told us, "very simply, the people we switched to didn't deliver. I would suggest to anyone that they take a long hard look at whom's important before they move away from Bell."

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GORDON WEST
President

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According to Gordon West, owner of Waterspring Bed Company, "long distance is tremendously important to us. Our business is becoming more and more export-driven, and Bell has made sure that our long distance service is as dependable and as efficient as any other part of our business."

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Doreen Seguen

"We switched because of price. We switched back because of cost."

Doreen Seguen, of The Strategic Coach Inc., switched back to Bell because "our 800 lines went down, we couldn't get service, and they just didn't seem to care. I mean, maybe you can justify that for great savings, but we didn't even get the savings they promised."

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High noon for debt showdown

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Mark Twain once quipped that Richard Wagner's opera *Tristan* is as bad as they sound. But Canada's debt burden is even worse than it appears—and 1995 will be the year of reckoning.

The problem with the issue is that any mention of gross domestic product ratios, net indebtedness or deficit rationalization makes the eyes glaze over and the mind go numb. For most Canadians, the national debt is the Meech Lake of the 1990s.

It doesn't deserve to be. The debt is real. The \$750 billion in total federal and provincial debt that we owe is no theoretical chatter of bookkeeping entries. But the former real estate holdings of Robert Campeau or the brokerage holdings, that can be written off by paid bankers. Having to reduce the national debt is no hypothetical proposition invented by politicians to justify social welfare cuts and higher taxes.

If Canadians began to think of the country's debt in individual instead of collective terms, they would quickly realize that every man, woman and child currently owes more than \$26,000. Just like a mortgage on a house or a car loan, that amount will have to be repaid—by us, or by our children. Such debts may be real, the bankers contend, but the International Monetary Fund cannot repay some country, they say, because it has no assets. Perhaps not, but once the IMF becomes convinced that our debt load has become unsustainable, the Washington-based world currency watchdog will have to demand swift severe cuts in public spending, in return for continued financial support, that Paul Martin will lack Mr. Santa Claus.

It's Martin who will be the point man in any serious effort to deleverage, eventually, manage the IMF. Every increase in interest rates makes the finance minister's assignment more difficult, particularly since his current administration targets have already been de-

*If and when the IMF
moves in, it will
demand such severe
spending cuts that
Paul Martin will look
like Santa Claus*

credited. Confidential IMF memoranda published in the *Globe and Mail* show that the IMF considers the government's pledge to reduce the deficit to three per cent of the GDP by 1996 to be an inadequate target, although it does not say how much below three per cent that target should be. (This year's deficit-to-GDP ratio will be about 5.4 per cent.) At the same time, Ottawa has assured the Washington-based fund policymakers that it intends to wipe out the gap between revenues and expenditures before the next recession starts. But by the time Martin is due to retire, his three-per-cent target figure (see box) may be long gone. The economy will have been growing for five years, and that means we could be due for another downturn.

A quarter of a century of overspending has moved us far beyond the point when cuts in social programs and unemployment insurance will be enough to balance future budgets. Entire programs will have to be eliminated, and that will hurt. Those programs that do survive, according to Queen's University economics professor Thomas Courchesne, will "have to be carried into a positive force to enhance people's skills—and our competitiveness."

In the last recession, Canadian business restaurants and hotels, and it was an ageing process. Now, it's the public sector's turn. The announcement earlier this month that the department of national defence will reduce its current \$11.2-billion budget by one percent, or about \$100 million a year until fiscal 1997-1998, is only a taste of the kind of deep cuts that will have to be made. Every government agency will feel the pinch.

The root of the debt problem is not some obscure philosophical proposition. It's how to find the money to pay the bills, or more specifically how to raise the cash to pay the interest on the bills. Federal and provincial governments are now having to borrow \$6 billion a month merely to pay interest on the existing debt load, which is expanding as rapidly as \$100 billion every 20 months.

That's a huge amount of money, and raising it is proving increasingly difficult for Canada's investment banks. Not only has the debt to be raised in the form of bonds and debentures. These foreigners who continue to largely except to return on their investments are becoming increasingly nervous about their Canadian holdings. Last September, the latest month for which figures are available, they reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by \$2.8 billion, the largest net sell-off in more than two years. According to Vancouver's Fraser Institute, Canada is now one of the worst debtors among the world's industrialized nations in terms of debt as a percentage of GDP (that debt now equals about 74 per cent of GDP, second only to Italy's 123 per cent).

Nothing before the Commonsense Finance committee recently, John Ballcock, head of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, pointed out that while we may not yet be in a debt crisis we are certainly in a fiscal crisis. "That's why 1995 will be such a pivotal year," he said, advocating a freeze on civil service salaries.

Dealing with deficits and the national debt—particularly those amounts accumulated by professional administrators—on any Ottawa government's least favorite activity. It's the forest of political maneuvering behind the scenes, involving loans and/or cutting expenditures until nearly every year in the country is during the political debt, but means turning the country over to the less-than-ideal mercuries of the IMF.

The wild card in 1995, of course, will be the Quebec referendum. Independentist Quebecers are about as romantic as Canadian traders. The notion of this country breaking up matters to them out of all, but whether or not the new Republic, should the St. Lawrence Society would assume a quarter of Canada's debt matters a great deal. So far, Jacques Parizeau has been deliberately evasive on the issue. A successful Quebec referendum on its obligations could send the Canadian dollar into an unprecedented tailspin.

Our willingness and ability to raise growth of the national debt will decide whether we remain an independent country—or become a colony of the International Monetary Fund.

SEX AND THE VATICAN

BY MARY NEMETH

When Poland's Cardinal Karol Wojtyla was elected Bishop of Rome in 1978, it seemed as though a fresh breeze had blown into the Vatican. After two elderly and illing Italians, here suddenly was a relatively young and vibrant Pope—58 years old—a jet setter who played tennis and looked at the members and used modern tools like television to reach his flocking flocks. He survived an assassination attempt in 1981. And when he stood up in the mighty Soviet military machine, strongly backing Poland's pro-independence Solidarity movement, among others, he helped set off the chain reaction that led to the collapse of communism. To Catholics worldwide, the Pope seemed a heroic figure, powerful and courageous, a man of his era.

Pope John Paul II is a TV icon, and rumored to be intensely ill. The TV images that once radiated his strength now capture his frailties, his wincing of pain. And an entirely different public perception of him has taken hold. When media pundits and liberal Catholics talk of the Pope these days, or speculate about his legacy, they speak of a tyrant-headed who has refused to bow to demands—primarily from North American and Western European Catholics—to liberalize church doctrine on issues of gender and sexual morality. He remains a staunch opponent of premarital sex and homosexuality, of abortion and artificial birth control, of priests marrying and women becoming priests. While these views have not changed during his papacy, they have only recently come to dominate his image.

The Pope still has legions of North American admirers. They flocked to see him in Denver in August, 1983, during his last visit. And they have snipped up his recently released book, *Crossing the Threshold of Hope*, driving it to the top of best-seller lists. But for all their outward devotion, a majority of North American Catholics simply disagree the Pope's teachings on certain issues. And many are actively working for change, challenging the authority of church leaders and demanding more powers for the laity.

That struggle, meanwhile, is being played out against a turbulent backdrop that includes a decline in North American church atten-



Questions of gender and morality divide the Catholic Church

dance and in the numbers of young men entering the priesthood. It also includes several devastating scandal abuse scandals involving priests and lay brothers in Canada, the United States and, most recently, in Ireland. In what may be the twelfth year of Pope John Paul II's papacy, those factors together have pushed the church into a major crisis.

Catholics, of course, are no stranger to crisis. As long ago as the fourth century, disputes over such doctrinal questions as the divinity of Christ threatened to tear the church apart. And during the Protestant Reformation, millions left the Roman church altogether. Doctrinal and schisms over the centuries have led to much renouncing and retracting—and to reforms of church councils to sort things out.

It is hard to say with any certainty where the current upheaval ends on the church's Richter scale: that the results of a comprehensive religion survey, conducted last year by the *American Book Group* and Queens University historian George Koslky, showed a profound schism of belief. As reported in the *United States*, the survey, echoing similar poll results in the United States, found that—single church doctrine in the category—81 per cent of Canadian Catholics approve of contraception; 52 per cent say it is OK for unmarried people to have sex; 55 per cent say that homosexual behavior is morally acceptable and 30 per cent accept abortion "whenever a woman wants it."

Furthermore, 84 per cent say that they would allow priests to marry and 75 per cent would allow women to become priests.

Many mainstream Catholics can disagree with church teachings on such issues without losing any sleep. Issues like contraception and gender are simply not central to their faith, certainly not to the way that concepts like love and forgiveness and the divinity of Christ are. But their disagreement with official teachings still represents a more serious challenge to Roman Catholicism than it would to other Christian denominations. Protestants, after all, declared during the Reformation that each individual has an unmediated relationship with God and an individual responsibility to interpret the Bible. Catholics also believe that "every baptized person has the Holy Spirit," says Father Daniel Callan, a traditionalist and a religious studies professor at St. Thomas More College in Saskatoon. "The difference between the Catholic and the



Pope John Paul II: The road to eternal salvation is not broad

Protestant in that when a Catholic gets a transgression, he would check what the Spirit says to him against the universal faith of the church. And that's where the Pope and the bishops come in—they are articulating and expressing this universal faith."

When North American Catholics reject certain elements of doctrine, they are also implicitly rejecting that principle of a universal faith "It would be right to say that Catholicism is in crisis," argues Father Callan, "because more people are debating now how very serious questions have to be the church leaders, what the church is."

Pope John Paul II has been fighting back. In recent years, he has made frequent proclamations reaffirming his stands on moral issues, and in September the Vatican spearheaded opposition to birth control and abortion at a global population conference in Egypt. The Pope has called the people who pick and choose among doctrines "selective Catholics." Truth, he has often said, is not democratic. Even if it were, the Pope's 400-million point out, the Roman Catholic Church has 940 million adherents worldwide, more than half of them in the Third World. The church, they say, cannot be expected to swing with the social mores prevailing in the industrialized West. In Crossing the *Threshold of Hope*, the Pope writes that the church has no right to change its doctrine just to win popularity. "Christ formulated us," he says, "telling us that the road to eternal salvation is not broad and comfortable, but narrow and difficult." Last week, in a message to mark the Roman Catholic World Day of Peace, the Pope praised women for making "great strides" in "cultural, social, economic and political life"—but said nothing about changing policy on ordaining women.

None of that has stopped a chorus of North American groups from calling for liberalization. They include COFFICE, an organization of former priests, and Dignity, which represents gay Catholics. The Coalition of Concerned Canadian Catholics, formed in 1989 in the wake of several sexual abuse revelations, is calling for greater lay participation in church affairs, for the ordination of women and for the acceptance of married priests. "We're looking at the origins of the church in the New Testament," says Joanna Manning, a spokeswoman for the coalition. "Women held leadership roles in the early church, married couples held leadership roles. It was not because men-loving and that's what we're seeking to return to."

What is hard for some outsiders to understand is why such activists do not simply accept allegiance to one of the more liberal Protestant denominations. Part of the answer lies in Manning's contention that liberals are only calling for a return to the roots of the Catholic Church. And they need to view the church not as a hierarchy, but as the sum of its adherents—a church that they say will come to see doctrine version of the light long after the present era has passed.

Liberal activists and other Catholics also share a spiritual commitment to the church and its sacraments. Mary Jo Leddy, who has been involved with the independent Toronto-based *Catholic New Times* newspaper for two decades, describes her attachment to the church as being "rooted in a mystical community." And although Leddy has advocated such changes as a stronger role for the laity, she expresses concern at the extent to which sexual morality and gender issues have occupied the centre ground in the public debate. She also expects to emphasize the notion that liberalizing such doctrine would solve the church's problems and drive huge numbers of lapsed Catholics back to the fold. "You just have to look at the numbers. Protestant churches who have completely liberalized around these issues," she says, "they're still in crisis."

There is a further element to Catholicism that makes it difficult for even liberals to leave. "One of the fundamental ideas of the Catholic Church is that it is The Church with a capital T," says Father Callan. "Catholics believe that it is the church Christ founded. When people disagree with the teachings of the church, they're at an unmediated distance from Christ." It is an emotional bond among Catholics that ultimately throws enormous clout to go. And, while John Paul II and his "selective Catholics" may disagree on what he took to take, ultimately they are in the same boat—a boat that, over nearly two millennia, has endured even bigger storms and stormier seas. □

ROME'S REBELS

Reform-minded Canadian Catholics are demanding that women and marriage become part of the priesthood

BY RAE CORELLI

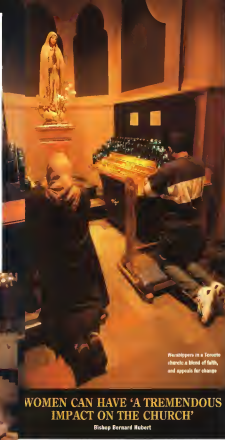
The door to the rectory of St. Michael's Cathedral in downtown Toronto is kept locked because a few years ago a lion demanding food stamps slugged a priest with a pastoral mitre and nearly blinded him. Since then, visitors have had to use a side entrance equipped with a security lock and a TV camera. But the disturbances have continued in the adjoining cathedral where, every 20 days or so, someone interrupts a service. On one occasion, worshippers ducked when a woman wearing a cloak began broadcasting a long staff. On another, a priest grabbed a woman wearing a kilt, shoved her to the floor and held her for police. During a marriage ceremony, a street person wandered into the wedding party and started digging the dirt on which the bride took. "When you're celebrating mass, you keep an eye on the congregation," says Rev. Michael Busch, the cathedral's associate pastor. "You just never know what's out there."

For minority Catholic churches across the country, mindless disrespect for ritual and decorum is a recurring headache—but minor compared with the real turmoil. Within Roman Catholicism in Canada today there is a wrenching schism between the far-both conservatives on the one hand and reformers who speak for radical change on the other. Among liberals, left-leaning reformers and many Catholic academics, Pope John Paul II's words that "women and even discuss—the sacred rules by which Catholics are expected to live is leading alienation and frustration. Liberals and feminists are becoming more and more cautious on the priesthood, priest, women and that marriage should be an option for non-celibate parish priests. Activists claim that the widespread use of birth control among Catholics is evidence that for hundreds of thousands, the edicts of Rome are no longer heeded. "These are faithful people who are asking the church to change its structures," says Alois Esauko, a nun who teaches at Edmonton's Newman Theological College. "There's not people who are out to ruin the church."

In the face of dissent, the tradition of conservative Catholics is steadfast and unyielding: a men-only priesthood is not discrimination against women but the church's interpretation of its 2,000-year mission that began at The Last Supper, when Jesus commanded the men he had chosen, in his disciples to carry the Christian message. "In our understanding, the priest is representing Jesus Christ in relationship to the church," says Most Rev. Jeremy M. Wingle, the 48-year-old bishop of Vancouver. It is. Moreover, say traditionalists, those who advocate clerical marriage are ignoring the fact that being a priest is more than a full-time job; that a married priest would inevitably split neither responsibility adequately (Christ's disciple Peter, however,

regarded by Catholics as the first pope, had a wife). In fact, priests and bishops often wed and sometimes had concubines until the Middle Ages, when the papacy finally insisted on celibacy to, among other things, prevent the children of its clergy from laying claim to church property.

Behind that tradition of accepted rebellion and stem revolt, there are sobering statistics. The entire Catholic Church, thanks mostly to positive immigration from heavily Catholic countries, now number 125 million—more than 45 per cent of the Canadian population. But the priesthood, tarnished by land accounts of pedophilia, is in trouble. Since 1977, the number of priests—and nuns—has declined by roughly 25 per cent as the result of resignation and a sharp drop in recruitment. That phenomenon is not limited to Canada. In 1992, the University of Wisconsin Press in Madison published a book whose authors concluded that between 1990 and 2005, the number of parish priests in the United States would plummet by 40 per cent while the number of Catholics increased by 65 per cent. "Often, nuns,



Worshippers in a Toronto church: a blend of faith, and appeals for change

even kinds of sexual confusion and sexual deviance goes with a dying culture," says Janet Superville, associate editor of the biweekly newspaper *Catholic New Times*, published in Toronto. "I really do think that the Catholic culture into which I was born has died. As a human culture, it doesn't sustain people any more through a whole lifetime."

Some disillusioned priests and nuns leave their orders out of frustration with the Vatican's resistance to rapid social change. Some leave to get married. Some realize that they simply did not belong. But others stay and fight.

Baker Esauko is a member of the Sisters of Charity of St. Louis, many of whom are teachers, and she is associate professor of pastoral theology at Newman College in the northern outskirts of Edmonton. She enjoys murder mysteries and gay thrillers by authors such as Brittain's P. D. James, whose latest whodunit, *Original Sin*, she eagerly awaits in paperback. But the overall passion of her life is what she calls Christian feminism, and that has placed her sharply at odds with the structure and politics of her church on the issues of ordaining women and mandatory celibacy. "We could have very effective priests who are married as well as very effective priests who are celibate," Esauko says. "But this Pope has not seen fit even to discuss it."

Her principal quarrel with the Catholic leadership, however, arises from its "oppressive measures against women"—including, she contends, its refusal to reform its canon law—gender is its teaching. "To define womanhood as essentially unable to receive the gift of priesthood is to put us in the position of being marginal members of the church," Esauko says. "This real deep necessity to identify the essence of Roman Catholicism with the exclusion of women, while at the same time saying we honor women, is an enormous contradiction, but to me the best word for that kind of contradiction is hypocrisy." All positions of leadership in the church should be open to women, she says, including the papacy.

At age 52, Esauko has taught theology at Newman for 12 years, but "it was only recently that I just simply decided that I am far too old to waste any more time saying anything but the truth as I experience it." Nor does she plan to quit. "I'm going to call the church to authenticity," she declares, "because I think we say a lot of things about Christianity that we don't quite believe deeply to ourselves." If the Roman hierarchy does not heed the push for reform, "then the institutional church will simply become discredited in the real life of the people generally and certainly in the lives of women."

To conservatives, that call causes the pain. The women's rights movement, says Vancouver's Wingle, one of the youngest Catholic bishops in Canada, can be confused with a lot of positive social change, but ordination is not a right. "There is a kind of very dangerous theo-

WOMEN CAN HAVE 'A TREMENDOUS IMPACT ON THE CHURCH'

Bishop Bernard Robert

ry which seem to be getting popular ground" he says, "but I would call it a lot of unwise energy, as though the sexual differentiation of man and woman is an accidental feature of human existence, and don't just lookers." Men and women are distinct and unique, Wiegman says, "and their contributions—to the world, to the church, to society—are specific to the gender." What must be understood, adds Most Rev. Bernard Habelt, the 65-year-old bishop of St. John's-Langstaff in Montreal, is that the feminist pursuit of the right to understand is a feminist issue. "Men's experience is male," Habelt says, "but it's a feminist issue, and I believe we in the church" without besting priests—by filing administrative and educational roles.

The delinquency on downtown Toronto's Queen Street East is called only in Paradise, and the New Toronto Seminary likes it because of the children's way. She has a master's degree in theology, spent the years as a producer on CBC's highbrow one-hour program *Arts*, and has been a Catholic activist for most of her life. But now, at 56, she says feminist solidarity is pushing her towards Catholic modernism whose goal is to find common ground rather than to define differences.

"It has a theory that as we recognize a significant difference between men and women kind of women are a bit," she says. "Sexuality is central to the Catholic understanding of the human person, really central." Like the hard-core feminists, however, Somerville believes the priesthood should be open to both women and marriage. Although the Pope recently affirmed that the church will not ordain women and does not want Catholics even to discuss it, she says, "we will discuss it, we're down to discuss it, we'll continue to do it. The person who decides that Rome is the voice of God is not becoming really ecclesial."

Only in Paradise is a small half-dozen books from St. Michael's Cathedral, but the ideologies explored there are more than a mere surprise. In the modern library, there is a life-size painting of Pope John Paul I on one wall and glass-fronted bookshelves containing books on ecclesial history and canon law on another. At a long table sit three parish priests—all, by coincidence, called Michael. Busch, 41, Hughes, 36, and McGowry, 29. Each espouse the ordination of women in the modern library, but Hughes is a part of Christ's legacy to the church. Hughes and McGowry also reject the option of marriage, but Busch says if it ever came to a referendum, he would probably vote for it. And all took the rigorous oral and written tests introduced a decade ago by seminaries across the nation to identify psychological problems, including sexual deviance among applicants.

"When you talk of pedophilia, you're talking about someone who has obviously been severely sexually in their own early development," says Hughes, who gave up other careers, including a law practice in Dublin, because he found them empty of meaning. "Normal development and sexual temptation are going to be about someone at the opposite sex, not having an interest in both boys. It can mean for a small number of priests, but it's a bit of a general because it is a branch of trust."

While pedophilia is not an alien limit to priests, McGowry says, they should be held to a higher standard of behavior. "However," he says, "we don't leave our humanity—and all that represents—when we're ordained, and the issues that affect all of mankind also affect priests."

When he hears of child abuse by priests, Busch says, "my first reaction is for the child, but my last one goes through my head of what. My next reaction is, what happened in this priest's life to cause this? Obviously it's wrong. Nobody has the right to do that to children and a priest is no different than anyone else in that respect."

But you have compassion for the priest as you would for anyone who has done something wrong."

Busch knows firsthand how much outrage sexual abuse has caused. "I was coming out of the bank, dressed in my collar, and a man standing there started screaming at the top of his voice, 'What are you doing wearing that? Don't you know what those priests in Newfoundland did? Don't you know what that collar means?' And he actually followed me down the street, screaming at me. These were really anything I could do. To stop and have an unhelpful conversation with him would have been impossible. So I thought, 'Well, maybe he needs to scream at a priest.' He obviously had a lot of hurt and a lot of anger."

In there anything that would persuade them to follow the lead of priests who love God? Tim here for the bag him and it's going to take an awful lot to blind me out of here," says Busch, who worked for a national advertising agency until he was 30. "I have a friend who



'THE CATHOLIC CULTURE INTO WHICH I WAS BORN HAS DIED'

Journalist Janet Sumerville

says this is not much different than advertising. You're still trying to sell something nobody wants." Hughes says present-day agitation for reform at the church reminds him of a story about the French Revolution-era statesman Talleyrand. "When someone said, 'Talleyrand, how is your new religion?' Hughes said, 'he replied, 'It's quite simple. You have yourself crucified and three days later, you rise again. It works every time.'"

On the grassy plaza of north-central Saskatchewan, Roman Catholics' urban parishes are a distant aberration for the 38 Benedictine monks who live the lives around St. Peter's Abbey in Marston. The monastic number is 20 surrounding parishes, teach 980 students in the two-year program at their liberal arts college—of Blessed with the University of Saskatchewan—and publish a weekly newspaper, *The Prairie Messenger*, for the Abbot Peter Navegion, born 30 years from the Abbey 60 years ago in Roman-German mem-



'I JUST COULDN'T LIVE WITH THAT KIND OF CONSTRAINT'

Former priest Peter LeBlanc

'I DIDN'T THINK I COULD BECOME A GOOD PERSON BY MYSELF'

Former man Jay LeBlanc

RELIGIONS OF CANADA

AFFILIATION	NUMBER OF CANADIANS	PER CENT OF THE POPULATION
Catholic	12,335,255	45.7
Protestant	9,789,730	36.2
Eastern non-Christian	747,455	2.8
Eastern Orthodox	387,395	1.4
Jewish	318,070	1.2
Para-religious groups	28,155	0.1
No religious affiliation	3,386,385	12.5

great parents, the main concern in the revival of his mission. "We are an aging community and that's one of the challenges we face, but right now is a time of exciting new results. We want to add a lot of excitement from our own experience, but we haven't had any for the last 30 years. That's a little discouraging," he says.

In the country and the city, too few are seeking the priest-hood and too many are leaving. "Many of my friends here had and many of my associates have left," says Rev. Thomas Busch, the 35-year-old newly appointed Roman Catholic chaplain to the University of Toronto, and a member of the Basilian order. "Later on, the church must consider optional ordination for deacon priests," he says. "But that may not be the solution for the others in the priesthood at present." There are, however, other reasons why priests abandon the calling. "The disillusionment that arises in many people's minds as the result of thinking that the church is not moving as fast as they would like, that leadership is not being exercised the way they would like," says Rosen. "Or the reasons one may have had in the beginning for entering the priesthood are suddenly changing and for them, the honeymoon is over."

For Jesuit Peter LeBlanc and nursing Sister Jay Robby, the honeymoon that ended in disillusion with the church was followed by one born of love for one another. They met in 1979, when each had already begun to have profound and disturbing memories about the calling. They made their deacons in 1982 independently, three years later, they were married. They live in Waterloo, Ont., where he is a disability chair officer for the Mental Life Insurance Company and she is director of quality improvement at Kitchener Waterloo Hospital.

"I think what propelled me to leave was a recognition that I had entered for the wrong reasons," says the Montreal-born LeBlanc, now 37. "I had entered the Jesuit order looking for something I felt was missing in my life, a sense of community. I didn't have because I didn't like that common life. I just couldn't live with that kind of constraint on me. In retrospect, what I was looking for was to live as a common man." It took him three months to find a job. "The first thing I did was I phoned Jay, and then I went out and bought myself a coat, a really expensive coat," says LeBlanc, now 47, who also became a man partly because missionary work appealed to her. "But the other main reason was that I didn't think I could become a good person by myself. I was really afraid that I wouldn't end up in heaven if I didn't have a structure around me to protect myself from



me. I think I finally grew up."

KEEPING THE FAITH

Sex scandals test the church's congregants

I was one of those late-night meetings in St. John's, Nfld., when the wind roars off the ocean and the sea gulls call loudly on the icy surface of Mundy Pond. Across the road, St. Teresa's keeps its own schedule inside St. Teresa's Parish, where recorded Gregorian chants float through the air and priests circulate among the pews for 9 a.m. mass. "You can get your watch by looking at the congregation," whispers Doug Stamp, 43, the short black-haired pastor who wears the purple robes of Advent. Smiling, he greets a pair of white-haired women among men in suits. Since 1970, the senior citizens will be replaced by parents with young children and a scattering of deaf people attending a special service. By noon, the pews will overflow with a mix of teenagers, single mothers, weathered fishermen and young professionals gathered for the weekly folk mass.

St. Teresa's is emblematic of the enduring power of the Catholic faith—faith sorely tested in the late 1990s, when sexual abuse by local clergy set off the worst church scandal in Newfoundland's history. It will be years before the church and its 200,000 members in the province can erase the stain of its leaders. Yet St. Teresa's, in the centre of St. John's, thrives while many parishes—particularly those in aging urban centres—are suffering. And it thrives despite misgivings—apparent even in traditional Newfoundland—about the Catholic Church and its conservative views on such issues as birth control and women in the clergy.

The mood is buoyant on the first Sunday of Advent. A gold and purple Christmas star hangs over the altar, candles flicker before a likeness of St. Teresa, the French nun who serves as the church's namesake. The parish boundaries include comfortable \$100,000 houses, as well as stretches of homeless public housing. Each weekend, some 3,500 people worship at St. Teresa's. "The people of God go where they are led," says Father Keith Goldberg, 36, explaining the parish's popularity.

But, like other Catholics, St. Teresa's parishioners were stunned in 1998 when Father James Healey, the island's most celebrated priest, pleaded guilty to sex crimes involving adolescent boys living in the homeless and outcasts. At least nine priests followed Healey in jail—and Archbishop Alphonse Penney resigned in disgrace over the scandals. The nightmare continued when the saga of Mount Cashel, a St. John's orphanage, exploded in 1989. It spawned a public outcry



Mass at St. Teresa's "the strength to carry on"

and a CBC television drama, *The Days of St. Vincent*, and it led to the imprisonment of nine Christian Brothers who played boys in the 1970s. Even at St. Teresa's, which was enticed by scandal, the shame and anger remain almost palpable. Ken Byrne, 53, was an altar boy at St. Teresa's and attended the parish for 25 years—until the first of the priests went to jail. "I saw the church with new eyes," said the provincial civil servant, who now attends church only periodically. "I don't have the faith I did before. How can I tell my kids to go to mass every Sunday knowing they could bring up all this stuff about the priests and I would have no defense?"

The long-term damage to the church is undeniable. "For me," said Madonna Brewer, an accountant and St. Teresa's parishioner, "it reinforced that priests are human after all." Father Stamp said that most Catholics "distinguished between individual priests and the role of the priesthood in their lives," and that few people have left the church over the scandals.

Nor has the Vatican's headline stand on social issues—condemnation of women, priestly celibacy, abortion, birth control and divorce—produced more than murmurs of discontent. "I don't agree with everything the Vatican says," explains Terry Penney, 45, a federal civil servant. "But when I come home, I see Christianity in the people in the congregation. They make up the church." Others have a harder time making that distinction. Five years ago, Mickie Pichey, a coast guard secretary, turned away from the church because she failed to see where "I, as a woman, belonged in this organization." Now 53, the self-described "born-again Catholic" is back in the fold—but more because she wants a place to practice her faith than because her questions about the institutional church have disappeared.

Others attend mass more eagerly. For many, church offers a sense of community or the feeling of comfort they experienced as youngsters. "I grew up as a Catholic," explains Lea Skene, 57, a retired father of four. "I just like to carry on." Mary Fitzgerald, a white-haired retired mother, called the church "her love" to God. "Life is hard," she said. "I find the strength to carry on in God." A middle-aged dining travelwoman answered a question about faith with another question: "Have you ever been in at sea when the wind is blowing 100 miles an hour and the Catholic church is in your arms?"

In the end, maybe that sense of belief in all that matters. At 2 p.m., some 80 people watched Father Goldberg welcome the eight newest members into the church. "I baptize you in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit," he concluded as the organ played. At least one of the newcomers, three-week-old Jeremy Anderson, is certain to be back. "We without faith look to someone," declared his mother, Patricia. She, besides for the evil casting of her offspring—and the future of the Catholic church—in her arms.

JOHN DeMONTE in St. John's with SEANANT ALLEN in Halifax

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department said that the administration could not provide a copy to MacIsaac because the university did not have the permission of the committee, Lytton, and the respondent, Fry.

But in a letter to Lytton dated Jan. 30, 1995, dean Oliva, citing article 7.11(1) of the university's policy on integrity in scholarly activity, wrote: "I wish to advise you . . . that your complaint against Dr. Peter Fry has been substantiated by the investigation committee established by me in accordance with university policy." The clause in the university regulations cited in the letter calls upon the dean to refer a case of academic misconduct to the president when a complaint is substantiated in gross misconduct in scholarly activity. "And dean Oliva's letter to Lytton goes on to say that Fry's case has been referred to the president for further proceedings in accordance with the university's procedure for appointment, promotion and dismissal."

But the dean did more than that. According to a letter from president Fraser to Lytton dated July 30, 1995, he also recommended that Fry be dismissed. In an interview, which Fraser granted only after MacIsaac agreed to submit written questions in advance, the president said that he, in turn, examined the report of the committee and the recommendation of the dean. He also interviewed Fry, contacted a lawyer, and asked senior academic colleagues for their views. Based on the evidence and these consultations, Fraser said he then recommended to the university's board of governors in March, 1995, that Fry be dismissed.

At that point, Fry challenged the dismissal action by appealing to a university arbitration committee. In his July, 1995, letter to Lytton, Fry wrote that because of the cost, duration and "one-sidedness" of a lengthy arbitration process, as well as his "best judgment" that the outcome of arbitration was far from certain, the university would allow Fry to return. On Aug. 31, 1995, with the same pecuniary benefits as her peers. "As a result," Fraser wrote in the letter "the arbitration process will be abandoned, and no disciplinary measures will be imposed."

In the letter, the University of Calgary president assured Lytton that the administration had informed "relevant funding agencies and sponsors" about Lytton's complaint against Fry, the verdict of the committee, Fraser's recommendation of dismissal and the final outcome of the case. But Fraser omitted in his letter to Lytton that "the resolution of the dispute with Dr. Fry must be construed as supporting or contradicting your allegations or the conclusion of the investigating committee."

Adding Fraser "should be held to be responsible for concealing culpability to Dr. Fry. These notes also remain unaltered," Fraser also requested that Lytton and the other participants in the



Fraser: the university faced a 'heavy cross'

case remain silent about what had happened.

That is a silence that Skau, for one, decided to break for the first time when MacIsaac's approach led her about the case. Commenting on the investigation process and outcome, Skau declared: "I don't know if I'm too abrupt when I say I feel personally betrayed, because we [the committee] worked very hard. This individual is now leaving the institution with a clean record." Asked if she felt that the disposition of the case by the administration made a mockery of the investigative process and standards of academic integrity, Skau replied: "I don't think we have dealt with this in an open manner that all of us could learn from. Right now, we've learned lessons, but what lesson have we learned?"

In a letter to Fraser on Aug. 31, 1995, Lytton had equally harsh criticisms for the president: "Changing, without further investigation, a guilty verdict of an official investigating committee, endorsed by the dean, into a head-fono of guilty undetermined perverts justice itself," wrote Lytton. "Secretiveness about this affair, and the gag order that is supposed to be imposed on me, are unethical and against the public interest."

Fraser now says that he dropped the dismissal action and allowed Fry to return with full benefits after the university's lawyer, senior colleagues and an outside expert advised that the university was unlikely to win its case in arbitration because the investigative committee's report was "prejudicial" and "unsubstantiated." Asked why he recommended Fry's dismissal if the evidence in the report was controversial, Fraser said "in my view there was

a prima facie case" of misconduct. Fraser did not say whether the advice he received at the time he made the dismissal recommendation came from the same lawyer and colleagues who apparently later advised him to drop the dismissal action. Fraser also declined to identify the expert, but said that the academic called the committee's report "substantiated" after studying it. Fraser added that he did not agree the expert's criticism of the report to "Shackleton's law. In fact, this guy has been able to direct any arbitration, having served into the matter for more than a year at the university's behest."

Fraser cited similar problems with pursuing the case: "The university faced 'a very heavy cross' in the arbitration because it had 'to prove beyond the balance of probabilities' that Fry was guilty of misconduct, that the committee is constituted by one of Canada's leading experts in employment and labor law, Howard Levitt, author of *The Law of Dismissal in Canada*. "All that means is that you have to prove that misconduct was more likely than not," says Levitt. "That is a light cross, not a heavy one in criminal trials, where you have to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt." Fraser added that he did not want to spend as much as \$250,000 in university funds to battle the case when the outcome was uncertain, and when he would make the same decision today.

One thing is certain: the agreement allowing Fry to return early means that the university is likely to apply for, and receive, taxpayer money in the form of grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. That agency dispenses more than \$60 million a year in public funds for research and training in fields such as psychology and education. In fact, Fry is a current SSHRC grant-holder. In the fall year 1994-1995, he was awarded \$60,012, to be paid out over three years, to study "the development of children's private speech and its relationship to intellectual maturity, task demands and self-control behaviors." The grant was scheduled to run out this spring, but SSHRC has not finished paying all of it out to Fry. The agency usually licenses the grants of researchers who are under investigation for scholarly misconduct. In late November, SSHRC director of communications Carolyn MacIsaac told MacIsaac that federal privacy legislation forbids the agency from disclosing whether Fry's grant is new, or has ever been, drawn but, according to materials received through a federal access to information request, Fry's grant was frozen at some point, and \$66,320 of it remained unspent as of March.

MacIsaac added that, in general, when a researcher is found guilty of academic misconduct by a university investigation, SSHRC will likely discipline scholars by disqualifying them from applying for funds for a certain period, withholding current grant money, or disqualifying

PROBABLY A PONTIAC DRIVER.

PONTIAC. BUILT FOR DRIVERS.

ing a refusal of past funds. Asked if Fry was contacted as a result of the finding by the University of Calgary committee of investigation, Macleod said that the agency's regulations do not give it a mandate to take action in the case, even though Fry is a current grant holder. One reason is that Fry did not receive 103 BC funds during the period covered by the allegations of wrongdoing. The other reason is that the university did not discipline Fry. "If the

past articles were cited by researchers in other academic journals as late as 1992.

The case also has implications for human statistics and co-authors of Fry who may have unwittingly become involved. Macleod's memo noted four of the five co-authors whose names appear on the papers investigated by the University of Calgary committee. Most of them said that Fry was an excellent teacher, and that they were never suspicious about her research practices. Most of them also said that their only involvement as co-authors was writing or editing the papers in the final stages.

The exception is Maureen Lesley, whose name appears with Fry's on a paper published in *Spine* journal in 1993. Lesley, now a psychologist at a Calgary hospital, said that she was a graduate student under Fry's supervision at the time, and neither collected data nor did any of the writing for the paper. "Since then, Fry asked her to be a co-author," she said. "I didn't do any thing in terms of the study or the writing of it."

She said, "Well, I like to do this for my students. I give them an opportunity to get involved in publishing. In retrospect, it's very distressing." Lesley added that Fry was knowledgeable in her area of research and always treated her professionally. "I have nothing but good comments about her," says Lesley. Fry, through a written response by her lawyer, Raymond Kato, suggests that Lesley's recollection of events is faulty. "As a matter of principle, Dr. Fry would not have created coauthorship to Dr. Lesley unless in fact there was a contribution by Dr. Lesley,"

he wrote. "I have nothing but good comments about her," says Lesley. Fry, through a written response by her lawyer, Raymond Kato, suggests that Lesley's recollection of events is faulty. "As a matter of principle, Dr. Fry would not have created coauthorship to Dr. Lesley unless in fact there was a contribution by Dr. Lesley,"

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a written response supplied by her lawyer, Fry says that the paper was initially submitted with Triffitt listed as an author. "Because of a disagreement between myself and Dr. Triffitt as to the extent of my contribution to the joint paper, I withdrew my name as co-author," writes Fry.

Aside from the controversy over Fry among former students, funding agencies and journal editors, the resolution of the dispute surrounding Fry's conduct may also be pending the University of Victoria in a judicial position. Fry used her status as an affiliate researcher at the company's Centre on Aging to win an \$18,000 grant from the B.C. Health Research Foundation in August. Centre director Chappell says that when Fry's name came up for the appointment in the centre early last year, a University of Victoria professor made informal inquiries at the University of Calgary about Fry and reported back to Chappell. "My understanding was that there was an investigation and that she was found totally innocent and all of the allegations were false," says Chappell. "I have to follow up on this."

Speaking on Fraser's behalf, University of Calgary senior vice-president Jay Collin said that the administrative director not notify Victoria about the investigative committee finding of gross misconduct partly out of a sense of duty.

Perhaps the academic community will never know for certain whether Fry, who presented a paper at an international conference on gerontology in Atlanta last month, is guilty of academic misconduct or not: the deal approved by Fraser meant that there was no adverse finding in the matter before an arbitration panel, or in a court of law. While the resolution of the case calls into question Fry's conduct of her research, that is not the only issue at stake. The offer also raises questions about how the University of Calgary, and perhaps other publicly funded institutions of higher learning, deal with allegations of scholarly wrongdoing. Why did president Fraser not proceed with the recommendation of dismissal made by the investigative committee, the dean, and, indeed, himself? Was it because he wanted to cover up the spectacle of scandal on his own campus? Or was it, as he states, because he received a negative opinion about the merits of the committee's recommendation?

The answers to those questions are obscured by the fact that Fraser declined to share that expert's opinion with the legislature that had spent a year disingenuously investigating the allegations—and now relies even to say who that expert was. With such speculations left unimpaired, as two crucial issues about the accountability of university administrators and the integrity of basic research



University of Calgary: crucial issues at stake

university's final conclusion is inconclusive," says Macleod. "We have no basis to say, 'Nevertheless, we presume that there was a problem and we're proceeding on that basis, and therefore we are going to cease to fund this person or ask for the money back.' There are too many gaps in there."

While Fraser informed funding agencies of the events that led to Fry's early resignation, he did not notify any of the academic journals that had published the suspect papers by Fry. The reason, Fraser says, is that "we're not in a position to categorically state that the articles were based on fabricated evidence." But committee chairwoman Skou says that the journals should be alerted that the articles are "suspect." And one journal editor contacted by Macleod's concern, "I told the people at Calgary responsible for not informing me," says Irving Sigel, editor of the *Psychiatric Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, which published two of the articles at the heart of the investigation. "If the articles came in your journal and I don't know about it, then I think they [the University of Calgary] are realistic. Thus, to me, is almost unethical behavior."

Sigel says that if he had been informed of the chain of events leading to Fry's early resignation, he would have placed a notice in the journal that "there's some suspicion about these two articles." Otherwise, he says, researchers and policy-makers who read the articles may have theories and programs on faulty information. In fact, three of the sus-

pect articles were cited by researchers in other academic journals as late as 1992.

The case also has implications for human statistics and co-authors of Fry who may have unwittingly become involved. Macleod's memo noted four of the five co-authors whose names appear on the papers investigated by the University of Calgary committee. Most of them said that Fry was an excellent teacher, and that they were never suspicious about her research practices. Most of them also said that their only involvement as co-authors was writing or editing the papers in the final stages.

The exception is Maureen Lesley, whose name appears with Fry's on a paper published in *Spine* journal in 1993. Lesley, now a psychologist at a Calgary hospital, said that she was a graduate student under Fry's supervision at the time, and neither collected data nor did any of the writing for the paper. "Since then, Fry asked her to be a co-author," she said. "I didn't do any thing in terms of the study or the writing of it."

The case raises questions about how universities deal with allegations of wrongdoing

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BORING HUNK OF GREY ASPHALT? OR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY? IT ALL DEPENDS ON WHERE YOU SIT.

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PONTIAC GRAND AM

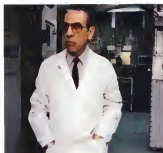


BUILT FOR DRIVERS

The hot zones

Two labs get dramatically different receptions

They will be housed in a six-story brick building under construction in central Winnipeg, and a 30-year-old glass and steel-based structure on the outskirts of Toronto. For the first time in Canada, governments are preparing to open heavily protected medical laboratories, known as Level 4 Containment Facilities, where scientists will be able to analyse the world's deadliest viruses. But public reaction to the two labs has been strikingly different. In Winnipeg, hardly anyone seemed alarmed at the prospect of killer viruses next door. "The lab will be modern and efficient," says Adele Gaudet, a retail scientist who lives near the building. "I trust the government to make sure it's safe."



Mahdy in Ebiolsko lab, second among protective clothing (below). The highest level—absolute tightness—

the "People are going to lead it right worrying about the unknown." The key in Ebiolsko faced Ontario's New Democratic Party government to postpone the opening of the new \$50-million lab, which was scheduled to begin operations before Christmas. Now, the facility is in political limbo while the province mulls over its next move. Meanwhile, the controversy raised questions about the surprising lack of concern about the province's health sciences, which resulted in nearly all of the municipality's senior officials leaving the lab from a recent spate of breaches Toronto media reports. Government officials said they were prepared to tell the public about the lab when the media broke the news. "But—quite uncharacteristically," responds (San Harris, an Ebiolsko lawyer who specializes in suits by local residents. "In Winnipeg, where the new building and its Level 4 lab are due to open in 1997, federal officials attribute widespread local acceptance to their efforts to keep people informed. That Dennis Casley, a University of Manitoba sociologist, says that the role played by the media probably explains the drastically different attitudes in the two cities. "The Toronto media got the ball rolling there by creating a public issue," says Casley. "That hasn't happened in Winnipeg."

Government officials and scientists maintain that the Level 4 laboratories are needed to test and study the so-called emerging viruses—lethal microbes that have appeared in developing countries and can be easily transported to industrialized nations by infected persons traveling. Currently suspected Level 4 viruses cannot be handled in Canada and would have to be sent for analysis to the U.S. government's Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta. "Canada has to have its own capability of diagnosing these infections," says Dr. Jay Keyhole, director of the tropical disease unit at The Toronto Hospital. "It is an outbreak were to occur on both sides of the border the CDC's priority is the United States, not Canada."



In Ebiolsko, the new facility is located at the province's Central Laboratory Building, which stands near a tangle of highway interchanges six kilometres from Toronto's Pearson International Airport. The nearest homes are about half a kilometre away. Since 1985, the building has housed laboratories that currently process more than three million specimens a year in the search for dangerous bacteria, parasites and viruses.

Mohamed Mahdy, the Egyptian-born, U.S.-trained scientist in charge of the Level 4 lab, admits the facility's virtue is he takes a scientist's perspective on fear. A nuclear power through four different levels of air pressure designed to ensure that any leak within the system never spreads and get towards the outside world. At the innermost level, Mahdy points out the stainless steel and glass cabinets—divers "provide the highest barrier, absolute tightness"—in which viruses will be handled by scientists using built-in plastic gloves. The chances of a dangerous virus escaping and infecting anyone in Ebiolsko, says Mahdy, are zero. "They are not. This laboratory is totally safe." In the event of an emergency, scientists would don protective "space suits" with their own air supply.

Mahdy also rejects a claim by Barma that the new lab does not meet federal guidelines. According to Barma, an analysis of test data by an independent laboratory safety consultant showed that the leakage rate in the Ebiolsko lab was 25 times greater than is permitted under Ottawa's guidelines. Barma says the laboratory was "tested in March and it leaked and they worked on it, but test results in June said were 20 times greater than permitted federal levels." Mahdy insists that the claim is unfounded. "The air-tightness of the laboratory," he says, "is consistent with the federal guidelines."

Part of the Ebiolsko laboratory's problem stemmed from initially using engaging viruses are currently a prime media topic, largely because of a best-selling book on the subject, Richard Preston's *The Hot Zone*. It describes events in 1989 as a probe laboratory in Boston, Va., where some monkeys imported from Africa for experimental purposes began dying at a viral infection. The virus closely resembled the deadly Ebola strain, which killed hundreds of people in outbreaks in Zaire and Sudan during

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Maclean's
Media Matters to Canadians

SCIENCE

the 1970s. As it turned out, the Boston strain proved harmless to humans. But *The Hot Zone* pointed to a horrific possibility: what if the strain infecting the monkeys had been Ebola and had spread into the densely populated suburbs around nearby Washington?

Many Etobicoke residents say that is what they fear could happen in their community. And their worries are compounded by the suspicion that the Ontario government tried to keep the laboratory secret. "Nobody knew about this thing," says Frank Squarofarni, an Etobicoke health-food store owner who lives with his wife and three children near the laboratory building. "Why? Is there something they're scared to tell us?"

Health ministry officials in Toronto insist that there was no attempt to cloak the laboratory in secrecy. When construction of the new lab began, the ministry informed Etobicoke officials, and a few articles appeared in the local press. After that, there was sporadic coverage by Toronto newspapers, but little interest was generated in Etobicoke. During the early 1990s, as the Windsor, N.Y.-based firm initiated construction of the new laboratory, information about the Level 4 facility made up part of an Ontario health capacity display at Toronto's Ontario Science Centre. But no effort was made to inform Etobicoke residents about the display.

The Winnipeg experience provides a stark contrast to public relations. Officials in charge of the \$140-million federal project say they went out of their way to inform Winnipeggers about the new building, which will contain a Level 4 facility and the other labs designed to do analysis and research on viruses that cause disease in animals and humans. Federal officials say that, starting in 1980, they mailed literature to local residents and staged educational open houses. "From the very beginning, we knew that this was the way to go," says Murray Laar, a federal microbiologist who is project leader for the Winnipeg building.

Debraiders of the controversial lab point to the operations of the CDC's Level 4 facility in Atlanta. The CDC laboratory is adjacent to the campus of Emory University as well as residential neighborhoods. "In about 30 years of Level 4 operations," says CDC spokesman Bob Howard, "there has never been an accident or a leak here, and I have never received a single call from a concerned resident." But in Etobicoke, some residents are so concerned that they think the Level 4 laboratory may have to be put somewhere else. "Canada is a huge country," says architect Brooke Sorenson, who lives near the lab with his wife and six-year-old daughter. "Why not put it somewhere up north where there aren't many people?" Now, provincial officials face the difficult task of convincing Etobicoke residents that the laboratory is safe enough to be left exactly where it is.

MARK NICHOLS with DONALD MACGILLIVRAY in Winnipeg



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Fergie: winning Washington with candor

DASHING DUCHESS

Among the major attractions on Washington's crowded calendar are National Press Club luncheons that feature celebrity speakers from many fields, mostly politicians. But last week, sandwiched between U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and American playwright Neil Simon, was one of the club's all-time biggest draws: British Duchess of York, better known as Sarah (Princess) Ferguson. At the podium for an hour-and-a-half speech and half answering audience questions written on cards—Fergie conquered the capacity crowd with her candor. The flame-haired duchess, who separated from Prince Andrew in 1992, made it clear that she is not a lady of leisure but a single mother of two daughters living in a rented house. And she decried reports that she was getting rich from her Pledge the Rikshooter books, of which a percentage goes to charity, saying, "You'd think that I'd buy my own house now, don't you?" When asked about her mother-in-law, Queen Elizabeth II, Fergie replied, "Her Majesty is quite cordinary in her support of me." Emotional support, that is.

CLOWNING AROUND

In a 1988 Alan Arkin made his movie-acting debut with Cinecittà director Norman Jewison in the Hollywood satire *The American in Cairo* (*The American* has *Cairo*), almost 30 years later, the two have teamed up again—on Jewison's home turf. Earlier this month, film was completed near Toronto of *Sar Lev*, a 30-minute TV film for the U.S. network Showtime. In *Sar Lev*, Arkin stars as a couple caught up in a doubly romantic triangle: "I have to laugh, I have to cry and I have to kill people," says the Westchester, N.Y.-based actor. "What more could a guy ask?" Reuniting with Jewison, he adds, has been "wonderful." Still, one trip down memory lane seems unlikely to happen for 60-year-old Arkin in a film version of *Cloney Time*, the best-selling sequel to *Joseph Heller's* Second World War novel *Catch-22*. "I haven't heard anything about it," says Arkin, who starred as Yossarian in the 1970 movie version of the book. "But I'm sure if they do it," he adds with wary a hint of sarcasm, "they'll give the part to Tom Cruise."



Artistic revision

PEOPLE ROCK STAR WOES

The perennial 21040 *Don Jovi*, which recently took a four-year hiatus, is now hotter than ever. The New Jersey-based band is currently promoting its greatest hits al-



Don Jovi: Crowford (below) is hot Christmas style

bun, Crowford, and singing through material for its sixth studio effort, masterfully titled *Open All Night*. Last week, the group was in Montreal, the only Canadian stop on a five-city fundraising tour for charity, including Homeless Youth Shelter and Missing Children's Network Canada. The group's numbers are up on the personal front as well. Co-writer Richie Sambora is engaged in marry actress Heather Locklear, the resident schemer of the hit my show *Melrose Place*. Joe Bon Jovi did a recent remake of the classic Press *Come Home for Christmas* for the album *A Very Special Christmas*. In the video for that song, Jovi's love interest is supermodel Cindy Crawford. Crawford recently separated from her husband of three years, actor Richard Gere. According to sources, Gere thought the love scenes were a little too hot, but Jovi takes it all in stride. "The guys are gonna make some thing big out of nothing, and as usual, I can't stop any of that."

OH, WHAT A PARTY

Like any awards ceremony, last week's *Genies* in Toronto had both its winners and losers. But without question, the first-place prize for unbridled enthusiasm and party spirit at the annual event, which honors Canada's movie industry, went to actress Sandra Oh. Taking the Genre Award as best actress for her performance in *Double Happiness*, the 23-year-old from Nepean, Ont., was seen positively bubbling over with excitement and delight. In the film, Oh plays the role of a disaffected Chinese-Canadian actress who is struggling to come to terms with her traditional family—a multicultural theme that is hardly the stuff of most mainstream movies. "It's about time that things get a bit more reflective," Oh said, "and it's great we have different stories." In the gala banquet, which took place after the *Genie* ceremonies, she de-



Oh: hosting the *Genie* quart

veloped her name between rearranging the golden statue on her table and hitting the dance floor—must also only to the Rolling Stone's Canada. (I Can't Get No Satisfaction. With a *Genie* in one hand and a glass full of bubbly, disaffected actress Jovanna for the following morning in the office, Oh should be more than satisfied at the moment.)

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS

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Maclean's did.

Maclean's magazine has recently selected Ken Griffith and Percy Lamb as recipients of this year's Maclean's "Dealer of Excellence" award. This award recognizes new-automobile dealers who have distinguished themselves through leadership in their community as well as in business.

Join us in congratulating Ken Griffith and Percy Lamb, and their respective team members, for this special achievement.

And if you haven't already drop by and see for yourself what makes them worthy of recognition.



The Terminatrix

In the movies, a new kind of female predator is on the loose: Her prey is the married man with previous sexual sin. Coming hot in the wakeplate, she entices him on false charges of sexual harassment, then spectacularly sets out to ruin his career and his marriage. Her motive seems fueled by a violent mix of insecurity, exclusion and cockeyed feminism. But it's hard to see exactly what makes her tick. Because outside the fevered paranoia of the male

charges, and then is trapped in a conspiracy of kolossal-scale dimensions, the victim of a Terminatrix who seems preprogrammed to annihilate him in the name of female empowerment.

For Michael Douglas, *Devilhouse* ramps up an excellent trilogy of movies in which he has played the sexually compromised victim of a female predator. That after the psycho-rom of *Fatal Attraction* (1987) and *Basic Instinct* (1992), his enemy seems almost civilized. Instead of toying his wife's sex re-

ally throws her off. The next day, he shows up at work to learn that she has charged him with sexual harassment.

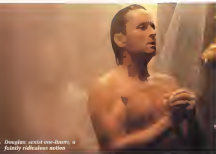
The movie is, if nothing else, more engaging than the book, which is painfully schematic. Director Barry Levinson (*Steel Dawn*) who co-produced the film with Crich ton, has added some playful, gossamer notes. And they have given the hero a sexier edge, perhaps to make the contrast more credible—after well-publicized reports of Douglas being treated for sexual afflictions, the notion of him being forced by a beautiful woman seems fairly ridiculous. "Tennery," says a wine-corking colleague played by Dennis Miller, "you're sure you're not a nutcase?"

The script is riddled with word associations (Meredith, says Tim, "doesn't know the difference between tolerance and a customer sweater"). And the protagonists' testimony in an internal equity plays like a *Post* least *News* version of the Clarence Thomas hearings. A spirited supporting cast keeps things entertaining: Renee Muller steals all her scenes as Tim's no-nonsense lawyer, and a well-springing Donald Sutherland glides through his role as DagCon's union president. But Douglas acquiesces little gracefully, while Mann's character—a sexual sexual harasser—is thinner than a microphone. And as a thriller, *Devilhouse* is anticlimactic: the big chase scene has Tim and Meredith barfing for data from separate computer terminals.

Glasgow is less fanciful. But it, too, erects a wealth of clever dramatic detail on a convoluted foundation as suited as the San Andreas Fault. William H. Macy and Debra Eisenstadt reprise their stage roles as John and Carol, a liberal into professor and his student. She comes to his office in despair because she is failing his course. He lectures her, patronizes her, mocks the whole education process, and briefly consoles her by putting his hands on her shoulders. In their next scene together, he is trying to persuade her to drop charges of sexual harassment against him. John's tense appointment, the new house he is buying, his reputation hangs—they are all on the line.

Glasgow is spectacularly faithful to the play. The juicy dialogue is left intact with all of its nuances. But without the immediacy of live theater, the lines seem flat. And in the movie, as in the play, Carol is a cipher: an empty vessel of anger. At first, she is unbearably stupid. Then, brainwashed by feminists, she is unbelievably accurate. Either way, she seems merely a projection of Mann's own political agenda. As technical political correctness, both Glasgow and the closer purport to strike a provocative blow for feminism. But in peeling the light back into the white middle-class male, they have failed to give him a worthy adversary.

ERIAN D. JOHNSON



Douglas, amidst one-female, a faintly ridiculous notion

imagination, she may not exist. She is the New Daydreamer.

Coming out 1994, the year that began with *Backdraft*, into new movies present the customary idea of men motivated by wrongful women. *Devilhouse*, based on the 1990 bestseller by Janice Priel author Michael Ondaatje, casts Michael Douglas as a man who is framed for sexual harassment by his new boss, a ruthless female. (He played by Dennis Miller, and American playwright David Mamet has directed a film version of *Devilhouse*, his controversial drama about a female student who destroys a professor's career with wrongful allegations. (The movie is almost identical to the play, a theatrical sensation that has been ringing up boxoffice records at a dozen theaters across the country.)

Devilhouse is a Hollywood movie with a hero, a villainess and a happy ending. Glasgow is a black-humored tragedy in which nobody wins. But in both cases, a hapless male is forced to defend himself against kolossal

Two movies offer unlikely tales of female predators

bit or using an ice pick as a sex aid, she simply plays a mean game of office politics. Douglas plays Tom, an executive at a Seattle-based computer firm called DagCon. The company is heading into a merger, and Tom is looking forward to a promotion and a financial windfall. But one morning, he discovers to his horror that the promotion has gone to an outsider, an ex-girlfriend named Meredith (Meredith), who is now his new boss. Meredith summons Tom to her office at the end of the day, where she has a bottle of chloroform on ice. Soon, she is raping him. Tom's protestations are not entirely convincing—especially while she is giving him and sex—but he is

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MUSIC

Beatle-juice



The Fab Four's piece of gold comes out of the vaults!

Talk about a '70s flashback. Although the lads were older and quieter, Beatlemania made a welcome return across Canada last week. Sparked by the release of *Let It Be...At the ABC*, the first authorized new Beatles album in 24 years, interest in the Fab Four reached both on the airwaves and in the street. Hundreds of customers lined up at many record stores, anxious to buy the new CD set, which features a bounty of previously unissued songs. With the recording officially going on sale Tuesday morning, many Canada decided to release it at midnight Monday in five cities. In Montreal, early birds were thwarted by police, who shut down the 19th circle because it was violating a provincial law governing retail hours. In Toronto, business remained brisk throughout the week at record stores on Yonge Street, where the Beatles album was on display the older current hit item, *Whitney by Pearl Jam*. "It's unbelievable," says 71-year-old Sam Seidenman, owner of the Sun Record Music chain. "The remnants are of the days when Beatle albums went straight off the delivery truck and into customers' hands."

Let It Be...At the ABC is already a hit in Britain, where it went to No. 1 on the charts four days after its Nov. 28 release. And all signs point to a similar success in North America. So far, one million copies have been shipped across the United States and more than

A new cache of tunes reignites Beatlemania across the world

100,000 in Canada. That isn't, what's rumored the album, experts back artists will quickly double or even triple those figures. The appeal of the set lies in its digitally remastered presentation of rare Beatles material. Recorded between 1962 and 1965 for the British Broadcasting Corp.'s radio network, the collection includes 26 previously unissued songs, 28 versions of tunes the Beatles had already recorded and excerpts from interviews the group gave to BBC. An announcer, Nan Freeman and Brian Matthew. The whole package, according to Matthew, provides "the full flavor of what the Beatles were like in the mid 1960s, when they were raw and still immensely enthusiastic about what they were doing." Notes Bill King, editor of the U.S. publication *Rolling Stone*: "These are historic recordings, representing what they played as a club band before they became famous—and recorded live without all that screaming."

Like the recent *The Beatles*, which is based on the group's embryonic years (not

before these recordings were made) in Hamburg, Germany, the new album offers a fascinating glimpse of the Beatles' roots. Along with much well-known Lennon-McCartney songs in *Can't Buy Me Love*, *A Hard Day's Night* and *Ticket to Ride*, the package showcases the band's deep early love of American rock 'n' roll, rhythm and blues, and country music, which shines through in their previously unissued versions of songs including Chuck Berry's *Jenny B. Good*, Little Richard's *Lately* and Carl Perkins's *Now I Fall* (the *Let It Be* with four). The achievements of those and other U.S. artists can be heard in such original Beatles numbers as *I Wanna Be Your Man* and *I'll Be on My Way*, a Lennon-McCartney composition with hints of the Everly Brothers and Buddy Holly that has never been heard before on record. Holly, in fact, had a major impact on the group. (His ballad *Crying Water* is featured.) As McCartney told *Rolling Stone* in 1989: "We had this quavered-up feeling about Buddy because the innocence of his songs translated to it was childhood. He was a writer and a musician, which is what the Beatles were."

Some of the songs are by more obscure artists. Lennon sings Arthur Alexander's *Solider of Love*, a spacious, rhythmic and blues ballad, which stands out as a potential new classic and is already getting considerable radio play. A few other numbers come out of left field. McCartney offers *The Wayman Song*, a tender, slow, sound-track number from the 1950s by Greek composer Theodorakis, while Lennon replies with *I Had Fun? Underneath a steady waltz song sung by actress Anna-Margaret George Harrison, meanwhile, contributes several lead vocals to the collection, including pop-dancing his way through the rockabilly number *Gladiolus Over*. According to BBC producer Steven Swales, the Beatles tried to use up rival groups back in Liverpool by learning the unknown Beatles of popular American records.*

New Beatles fans are clamoring to get a taste of the Beatles' eclectic early tunes and influences. Employees won't have trouble keeping the new album on the shelves of Montreal's 1967 Superstore, which sold more than 500 copies on the first day. "People thought they had heard everything ever done by this group," says general manager Bill Walker, "and then this piece of gold comes out of the vaults." For fans of the greatest pop group in history, the latest release is an extensive and in-comparable treasure.

NICHOLAS JENNINGS

PICTURE PERFECT

Gift books transport readers to the past, the exotic and the beautiful



Spanish bullfighter: photos are the main event in the new National Geographic book

Coffee tables across the land will soon groan under the weight of a new batch of picture books. And these volumes will continue to give pleasure long after the last-day credit-card bills have rolled in. A sampling from last season's crop reviewed by Maclean's critics and editors:

Karen Kain: Movement: Never Less (McClelland & Stewart, \$49), an autobiography written with Stephen Godfrey and Penelope Reed Doob, is a surprising book. The 39-year-old grama Indian's memoir delivers far more than pretty pictures—over 100 all-India—capturing the glances, beauty and hard work of a career spanning a quarter century. *Movement: Never Less* is an unvarnished and absorbing self-examination of the dancer's life, from early success (and her eight-year relationship with dancer Frank Asquith) to her deep, mid-career depression to her present success. Along the way, Kain describes her lived ships with the ghosts of the ballet world, particularly Rudolf Nureyev and Erik Bruhn, and details the inner workings of her profession with honesty and intelligence.

Figure Skating: A Celebration (McClelland & Stewart, \$65) has something for all skating fans, but it is especially useful as a primer for those unfamiliar with the sport. Author Beverly Smith briefly profiles the stars, chronicles the history and describes how to datagraph from the various jumps and spins. Photographs from a variety of sources skillfully illustrate her text. On the subject of the always-controversial judging, Smith records that, while still erratic, the judging system has historically been a lot worse. What a scary thought.

Winter (Shedden, \$20) by Pierre Berton takes as its starting point the fact that most adult Canadians hate it. "The only thing I've hated more is after people's death of Canada as a snow-covered wasteland," he writes. The Yukon-born author deals on his love-hate relationship with the cold season, including a personal memoir and teaching photographs of his young self in Dawson City. André Gauthier's terrific

pictures—nearly 300 of them—are liberally interspersed with Berton's essays on history, ice, novels, William Norman's fabled winter photographs and what Berton calls the "dream of winter" syndrome—the compulsion to hike beaches in the West. Edmonton Mail and real rates in Caribbean countries. Stay in and read it by the fire.

Between Two Cultures: A Photographer Among the Inuit (Penguin, \$59), with a text by Maria Tippett, three classic photographs of London art dealer Charles Gimpel, who took hundreds of black-and-white pictures during visits to Canada's Far North between 1936 and 1958. Gimpel became obsessed with chronicling a disappearing way of life, photographing Inuit domestic scenes and hunting expeditions, as well as white administrators and adventurers. Although clearly the work of an amateur, Gimpel's pictures, together with Canadian historian Tippett's well-researched commentary, provide a refreshingly candid portrait of a people in transition.



Northern Nights: Masterpieces of Tom Thomson and the Group of Seven (Key Porter, \$50) by Joan Murray offers new insights on some well-known art and artists. Murray's interpretation of portraits and sketches—many as well-known in Thomson's *The First Wind*, days only recently available for public viewing—illuminates the transition from sketch to canvas, or the way the artists will record each other. Ironically, in a book showcasing careers associated with the woe of Canada as Northern Wilderness, the greatest eyes-eyesmen are Lawrence Harris's luminous winter scenes.

Train Country: An Illustrated History of Canadian National Railways (Owlcrest & McLagrey, \$45) offers an elegant excursion through the glory days of rail travel. Featuring the stories of, Masterful historian Donald Mackay and noted CD publisher Lorne Perry travel between digital history and classic travel—"The steam engine spoke its own language," they write, a repertoire of 40 distinct sounds, not including the whistle's 19 "signature" tones. "There is a cry as stationary to the book's 150 black-and-white photos, drawn mainly from CN's archives. But for the end bells, *Train Country's* essential fare."

Hudsonbay: An Illustrated History (Penguin, \$60), with text by Rick Archibald and paintings by Ben Marschall, is an elegant, loving recreation of the era of the great fur-trading companies. With details that only true devotees of the archipelago could provide, the book depicts the launch after launch, crash after crash, from Coast Peril and now Zepke's 1900 debut flight to the fiery demise of the *Therion* in 1887. Hydrogen certainly had its drawbacks: useless as travellers would hardly be confused by the prospect of crossing the Atlantic in close proximity to seven million cubic feet of the highly flammable gas—especially when the aircraft, as in the *Hudsonbay's*



case, included a smoking room. But hydrogens had its advantages, too, permitting quiet, luxurious travel.

The Atlas of Shipwrecks and Treasure (Penguin, \$39.95) appeals to the general inquisitor with the precious cargo lying at the bottom of the sea. British expert Roger Kiger [Signed] locates 1,400 wrecks, from ancient to modern times. With alluring photographs, drawings and maps, the book's first section presents the history of 40 of those ships and the riches they yielded—or, in many cases, still hold. Then, as a guarantee, the book locates and briefly describes all the others, many with no known history of shipwreck.

Hunting Dinosaurs (Random House, \$55) by paleontologist Brian Poffenberger comes after the spate of books that graced both in the wake of Steven Spielberg's 1990 blockbuster *Jurassic Park*. Poffenberger traveled to sites around the world to photograph dinosaur remains and the people who hunt for them. The book has its early side: a series of photos show grumpy paleontologists posing with the skull of the coelacanth, 360-million-year-old fossil found by British Drifter Cape.

Nordest: Geographic: The Photographs (National Geographic Society, \$65) mixes aerial and contemporary photographs from the venerable magazine. The book is roughly grouped according to the themes of wildlife in land and water, cultures in the United States and elsewhere, and science—everything from the body to outer-space horizon. The text links behind-the-scenes stories of just how these photos were taken, but the story's strongest shots are the history.

Spirit of the Land: Sacred Places in Native North America (Penguin, \$25) is a handsome book with a difference. Making spiritual sense out of nature's abstract designs, Saskatchewan photographer Courtney Milne uses 24 sacred places, from the fresh-globe delta of Alaska's Aleutian Cap to the moose depths of the Great Slave Lake. But Milne's real love is held back: the way it can give spirit words on the water's surface: armchairs in a quartz crystal. This is a book of transcendent beauty.

The Russian Century: A Photographic History of Russia's 100 Years (Grosvenor House, \$65) features a lively text by English historian Brian Mayhew that traces a nation from the last days of the Romanovs, and the Bolshevik Revolution, through to the Cold War, the glasnost era and more recent developments. But the real strength of the book is the black-and-white images by Russian or Soviet photographers awarded by researchers Arnold Bennett and Sarah Jackson in various archives, museums and private collections. As poet Yevgeny Yezhovskiy writes in his foreword, this visual history is "a mirror unclouded by bias and resolution whose fragments suddenly have grown together again and contain in their depths all that was once reflected in them."

Golf: The Greatest Game (HarperCollins, \$65) and **Arnold Palmer: A Personal Journey** (HarperCollins, \$20) both begin with fascinating photos—but both also suffer from the reverential flavor of the authorial product. Golf is an official book of the U.S. Golf Association, a loving history of the game that makes only a note at St. Andrews and a move and at Canada. **Arnold Palmer** follows the career of one of the greatest players in history, and features his own essay on the game. "There are no references to books; as opponents to thwart a good shot," he writes. "The challenge is pure—the golfer against the course and his own standard." But still it is all beautiful, especially the author's best book on the sport is David Gledhill's *The Golfer's Code* (Harvard, \$22.95), which, despite being packed-with, offers the big picture on rules and traditions of the ancient game.

Baseball (Ozzy, \$66 pages, \$75) by Geoffrey C. Ward and Ken Burns is a companion volume to the fascinating, but unfortunately, 195 series of the same name. The book is about the state of second base—only better. Like the series, it is divided into nine "chapters" and traces baseball from its rocky beginnings in 19th-century America through the Black Sox scandal, the Negro Leagues, Ruth and Cobb, Martin and Marlin, Babe and Aaron, free agency and collusion. The scolding report, strong on the archival past and just as wonderfully evocative photos, reaches us in late couple of decades, with a proleptic lack of interest in most issues not based in New York City or Boston—including all-but-banned Toronto and Montreal. □



The Wrecking of the 1930s
Shipswrecks and Treasure
The story of the shipwrecks and treasure of the 1930s



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Babes in bookland

Christmastime means picture-book heaven

As my small child will attest—verbally at intervals—there is nothing like a gorgeous picture book. A minuscule sampling of this season's highlights for 10thgraders under 6, selected by Associate Editor/illustrator Editor Diane Turley:

Mother Goose: A Canadian Sampler (Groundwood Books, \$8.95) is a kind mixer for the Parent-Child Mother Goose program, an organization that promotes the benefits of reading and story-telling to infants and toddlers. Twentieth-century Canadian illustrators donated their artwork to the effort, and their creations are, in the main, spectacular, giving fresh life and vigor to old favorites and less familiar rhymes. Many of the creators of Canadian illustrations are represented here, including Pidgey Reha, Brenda Clark, Ben LaFave, Marie-Louise Gay and Jan Wallace. (The latter two have also published readings of fairy tales.

The 3 Little Pigs and Hansel and Gretel, respectively), but some lesser-known lights do so, too. Steve Pritchard's cruel little Jack jumping over the candlestick reads my six-year-old had doing to do something dangerous, and Karen Krensch's sleeping witchcraft Elsie Marley has a gentle touchiness.

The books of Brian's John Burningham can be described as modern classics. An award-winning writer and illustrator since the 1960s, Burningham seems to favor



From *The Book that Jack Wrote*: positively unswerving

two categories: laugh-out-loud adventure stories with dark, surrealistic guillemots and shrew tales that use simple, evocative drawings and a pastel palette. His new book, *Counting* (Random House, \$17.95), about a remarkable dog who dreams to become a fan jet for a while, falls into the latter category. The usual Burningham wit and whimsy make for an entertaining story—with a little child-sized mystery at the end.

The longing for a dog also figures in *A Dog for a Friend* (Orca, \$14.95), set in a prairie

farm in the 1930s. Jessie is lonely and prefers her sheep, overworked parents for a day. They give her a tiny pig to look after instead, and gradually she finds true companionship with him. But there are other surprises at stake, including one that concerns her mother. The illustrations are honey and nicely reflect the old-fashioned tone of the tale.

A prize love story of another sort is found in *Joseph: A Prairie Boy's Story* (Red Deer College Press, \$14.95), which was this year's Governor General's Literary Award for illustration. A young boy explores the meaning of friendship with Joseph, a European immigrant in his class. The much older boy, though bright, is leaving school for a paying harvest job, no longer wanting to feel humiliated by his lack of English. Though Jim MacLennan's text is a bit self-consciously poetic, Murray Krueger's artistically original illustrations, full of golden light and sweeping lines, brighten as impact.

Three (Groundwood, \$14.95) shows what a seasoned adult novelist can do with a traditional count-down story. Verne's mother W.D. Vukobrat tells a delightful tale of a neurotic boy who has to help out his librarian grandpa there on frozen Lake Winnipeg. Some real-life adventures make the TV superheroes pale, but the known is lightly handled. And Joyce Kilmer's illustrations match the book's wistful spirit.

The Book that Jack Wrote (Penguin, \$19.95) is another smart-alecky tome from Jon Scieszka, the author of the popular fairy tale spoof *The Stinky Cheese Man and Other Fairly Bogus Tales*. This time, the nod is on the cumulative, nursery rhyme about Jack's house-building as a starting point for his own way out. Illustrator Daniel Judd's depictions of toothy dogs and cats are positively unswerving. □

Gary Clement's *Hey Diddle* Diddle from *Mother Goose*: vibrant



Joseph: Three (left) striking illustrations and sturdy spirit



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The return of René Lévesque

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

There's a shortage of almost everything these days—resources, common sense and laughter being the chief victims. There's a shortage of money to pay off the national debt, a shortage of elegance among those who are supposed to lead us.

There's a shortage of charity among the greedy bankers, a shortage of Sun tax in the department store, a shortage of soap and candle in any angle bought in a supermarket.

There is one area, however, where shortages never occur. A socialist is never bored, never left wanting, never short of available material. Rousseau has no effect, neither does, nor had, nor does it matter. An angle simply is always draped on the doorway.

There was a time, a decade or so ago, when an intemperate and hostile man named René Lévesque inflicted the nation. He was the-foresightful, but had a charm that dripped off his tongue. He was a man who was a strong strike at CIBC/Royal Bank where he worked turned him into a angry politician.

When the Quebec Liberal cabinet where he failed did not move in the fashion he desired, he turned himself into a separatist and the nation was in peril. At least we thought he was a separatist. Until he unveiled his dream. Something called "sovereignty-association." As some of us dubbed it—divorce with self privileges. He wanted a full independence but with an umbrella. Running away from home, but coming back for dinner.

It was easy to guess holes in it, and the Quebec voters did 14 years ago, 40 per cent of them saying no to the last concept. Those of us who make a living from humor thought we would have to turn to new fields.

Oh yes, we were wrong. A new fantasy man has appeared on the screen of life. He is not as cuddly as Lévesque was, but, being a trained economist, was taught of an having a steeping financial mind that could long complicated conditional questions in a single bound and would be a more formidable foe

with no powers of his own to control his own money supply.

The positive new president of a putative new republic wants to go out into the cruel world with nothing but a string around his neck—sort of free but not quite, separate but not really, divorced but with one foot in the door. Why did I ever think I would miss Claude Mart, who, while Lévesque's constitutional adviser, turned out to be an admiral for the RCMP? One never looks for material.

Perhaps a fear of asking a simple Yes or No question on separation is natural. He was stumped into incomprehension on election night when the number of voters for those who don't believe in divorce with bed prologues came within a nanosecond of his own followers. He was so stunned, his wife made most of his "factory" speech.

Since then, he has been treating water, a dangerous stone for such a large man. The steel-trap economist's mind, that pagled Québec's accounts so intelligently as the province's finance minister in a previous incarnation, has whirled and spun and come out with a new path to independence.

What is it? It's Lévesque's old friend, the steel-trap economist's mind. It's back to the future, as wonderful as Rainer. Rainer's tickle down theory which George Bush described as vicious economics.

This is vicious economics, according to the deeper while holding on to money's hand. One wonders what the dream at the UN building on the East River in Manhattan would do when the new President of the Republic of Québec turns up and shows as his credentials a blue Canadian passport that bears on its cover the Canadian coat of arms and "a man whose all mine" from the motto to the United States. The bearer of this passport is a Canadian citizen. How is the guy going to find a seat?

Oh dear, July Jackson is a confused man these days. He knows, as the Québec election result, that he doesn't have 50 per cent plus one of the voters with him. He is aware of the recent result of the poll in the University of Montreal, supposedly the hub of youthful passionate nationalism, which shows he can't even get a majority among the kids.

He knows the old guy in civility that the windows under which would reduce those grannies from Ottawa's rich north. He knows his own party's continual polling off him that separation and going north.

So he has a solution. René redux. This logic is going in a circle. Steel-trap economics don't work. Neither

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